HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,249—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 6 p.m. | | | | |
| 13th Aug. | VICTORIA | 6522 | EGYPT | 7912 |
| 20th ,, | ARABIA | 7503 | ..... | ..... |
| 27th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 3rd Sep. | BALLARAT | 4890 | ..... | ..... |
| 10th ,, | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 17th ,, | VICTORIA | 6522 | ..... | ..... |
| 24th ,, | ARCADIA | 6903 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 1st Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6298 |
| 15th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd ,, | ARCADIA | 6903 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 29th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,639 | Finochi | 11th Aug. 1904. |
| ARMAND-BEHIC | 6,855 | Guionnet | 8th Sep. 1904. |
| NEERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 6th Oct. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregorj, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Oct. 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † PERSIA | P. Craglietto | 5,895 | 27th Aug 1904 |
| † NIPPON | D. Mistrorigo | 6,317 | 9th Oct. ,, |

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,095 | 27th Aug. 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th August, 1904.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Aug. 1904. |
| LEVANZO | 5,000 | F. Viola | 15th Sept. 1904. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Oct. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 185 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | ,, 900 | ,, 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Aug. 1904. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Sept. 1904. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Oct. 1904. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

### CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.

T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.

CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.

GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.

BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT,

AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S PILSENER.

C. P. & Co.'s RARE OLD COGNAC, A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S O. V. G. and Special Reserve, GLENLIVET WHISKIES.

OLD TOM GIN,

LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

## NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

## BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

## MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

## NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

## THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED

"PIVERFELL"

Sole Agents :—F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

## DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

*Perfect Beauty*

depends on the skin, and lovely skin is the reward of using

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

Wholesale: 97, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AUGUST 8TH,
THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH,
(By Special Request.)
THE MESSENGER BOY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH,
THE GEISHA.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

---

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE via KARACHI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 6th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMES WILLIAM SAWLE, has CEASED to be a PARTNER from and after this day in the partnership subsisting between him and Mr. ALLIBHOY MULLA JIWANJI, in the name of Messrs. A. M. JIWANJI and Co., in Bombay as Stevedores and Dubashing Contractors and that the said Mr. Allibhoy Mulla Jiwanji will carry on the said business in the name and style of Messrs. A. M. JIWANJI and Co.—Dated at Bombay, this 6th day of August, 1904.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for
Mr. ALLIBHOY MULLA JIWANJI.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMASJI BOMANJI KHAN, of Bombay Shenshai Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL, of Bombay Shenshai Parsi Inhabitant, Secretary, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, residing at Wellington Street outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSHI SHIVSHUNKER GOPALJI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, an Estate Broker, residing at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, and KAIKHUSHROW BARJORJI CHOKSI, of Bombay Shenshai Parsi Inhabitant, Landing and Shipping Contractor, residing at Sleater Road, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 15th day of July, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed TO SEIZE all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Joshi Shivshunker Gopalji, in the following property at the instance of the 2nd Defendant Kaikhushrow Barjorji Choksi.

All that piece or parcel of Vatandari land with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street, bearing Municipal Nos. 272, 274, 276, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Nagdevi Public Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Passage and the property of Asiamal Dharamdas, on or towards the North by the temple of Nagdevu of Bawaji Cursond alias Khemdas, and on or towards the South by the property of Ramdas Parshotam.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 24th day of August, 1904, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1904.

K. F. MODY,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDENT, namely,

Rs. 180 per whole Share,
Rs. 45 per quarter Share,

has been declared and made payable on and after 8th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 1st August on presentation of Share Certificates,

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd August to 15th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

---

A GOOD REWARD FOR A CLUE TO A BIG THEFT CASE.

RECENTLY a BIG ROBBERY took place at Hyderabad, Deccan, at the Residence of RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, consisting of GOLD and PEARL ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, such as Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies and other Precious Stones, Gold Mohurs and Nizam's G. State Rp. Shares of the value of TWO LACS and one Thousand Rupees, all aggregating about six Lacs.

Any one giving a clue to the trace of the above theft to JAINARAYEN HINDURNAL DANI Esqr, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal's Agent at his Office at Kalbadevi, Bombay, will be amply rewarded.

Bombay, 4th August, 1904.

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NOTICE is hereby given that JUGMOHANDAS VARJIWANDAS, Esquire, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Client HAJI ESMAIL HASSAM, Esquire, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (but which pension and tax is not paid to the Government at present), containing by admeasurement 22,425 square yards or thereabouts (but the exact area whereof is to be ascertained by actual measurement), situate at Worlee, near Mama Hajani, including certain upper land with two Bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, and certain lower land which is vacant except for a Stable and two outhouses and other cadjan sheds standing thereon and two walls therein with two gates boundary walls and cutcha garka wali standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 7, 8 and 9, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Worlee Road, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas called the Love Grove, and on or towards the South by the Durgah of Mama Hajani and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

---

ITCH AND BURN
OF
ECZEMA
PROMPTLY RELIEVED AND CURED BY
"ANTEXEMA"

TORTURED from morn till night with burning, itching, scalding, Eczema—worse when you get into bed. No rest day or night. The various remedies you have tried have been of little benefit. We would like you now to try "Antexema" made by the greatest Skin Specialists in England.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
HORNBY ROAD.

A
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
will be given in
the SCHOOL ROOMS,
ON FRIDAY, AUG. 19TH, at 6 P. M.

Tickets Rs. 2 and Re. 1, obtainable of the Hon. Secy. at the Institution and Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Hummum St. Proceeds for purchase of School Furniture.

---

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the CLUB, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1904, at 6 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 8th August, 1904.

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NOTICE.

OWNERS of MOTOR VEHICLES are hereby informed that under the Provisions of Bombay Act II of 1904, it is incumbent on EVERY DRIVER of a Motor Vehicle in Bombay City to be in possession of a LICENSE issued by the Commissioner of Police.

The above applies to all kinds of Motor Vehicles.

Licenses will be issued at the Head Office on application between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. Fee for Licenses Rs. 2.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th August, 1904.

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ESTATE OF LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1855, that all persons having claims against the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, formerly Administrator-General of Bombay, who died at Mussoorie, on the 7th May, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to whose Estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 27th July, 1904, to THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, the Constituted Attorney of MABEL RIVETT-CARNAC, one of the Executors of the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman, Barrister-at-law High Court, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property, as the case may be, to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman as such administrator as aforesaid.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1904.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors, for THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, deceased.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, in Messrs, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1904, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of a PROPOSED NEW BUILDING to be built on Plot No. 68, Hornby Road Estate. All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Charles F. Stevens, Second Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd August. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
for R. LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. August 1904.

---

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old. Whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,

BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING", unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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ELECTRIC CALL BELLS.—Complete set fitted at your House or Office, from Rs. 15 upwards. Why shout for your servant and get excited when you can avoid it at such a small cost.—C. JOST & Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. Established 1882.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Narimal Hyderabad Deccan.

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TRAINED PRIVATE NURSES can be had at the JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL, Bombay, Usual Charge, Rs. 5 a day.

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WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z.," care of this office.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

---

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

---

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminl.

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BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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WAR TELEGRAMS!
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WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
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121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

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SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8 Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc. etc., the property of Major C FRITTON.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th August, 1904.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MILL AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Bomanjee Muncherjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of their landlady Bai Mariambai, widow of Haji Ismail Chhotani and others, the following Mill and Miscellaneous Stores, damaged by fresh water viz:—350 boiler hair felts, 70 packets, 70 gross Harvey's patent Wicks of sizes, 343 lbs India rubber red sheets of sizes, 16 pieces 676 yds 2 ozs Canvas No. 1, 54 in., 7 pieces 300 yds English 1Canvas No. 1, 26in. 5 Rolls 1,500 feet Canvas belting woven 5 1-2 n., 4 1-2 in., and 3 1-2in. 4 rolls 199ft rubber lined canvas hose 3 1-2 in. and 2 1-2 in. India rubber suction hose 737 1-2 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. English leather hose 420ft 2in 2 1-2 in. and 3 in. 659 lbs asbestos packing round of sizes, 400 lbs frictionless packing of sizes, 400 lbs kerosine and cocoanut oil wicks of sizes 92 lbs insertion rubber sheets of sizes, 45 doz steel reeds of sizes, 10 cwts half round steel wire 1-8in. 3 8in. and 1-2in. round iron wife cwts 5, 1 qr and 12lbs hydraulic pump leather cwts 3 2 qrs and 25lbs 25 leather ram rings, 6 rolls 2,500 ft canvas hose 2½in. 2 1-2 in., 2 3-4in., and 3in., 3 cases 15 cwts asbestos sheets of sizes, 135 lbs English spelter, 7 reels and 10 doz Oakey's emery cloth, 180 tin sheets 2lbs soft stone packing of sizes, 2 cwt 2 qrs 24 lbs 344 doz rubber rings of sizes, 8 d. 2 rubber valves, 90lbs 83 bundles each 12 sets heads of sizes, 304 lbs English tucks packing 50 lbs asbestos tapes of sizes, 3 circular saws 16in. 10 doz hand cuffs, 30 rolls, 4377 ft iron gauze wire.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The property is on view.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, tables, easy chairs, teapoys, dining dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboard, chest of drawers, folding cots, bedstead, iron safe, baba gharry.

1 small cottage piano by Sounly and Co.
1 oblong mahogany semi-cottage hand piano by Soundy and Co
1 organ by Soundy and Co, in good order.
1 S. B. 500 express rifle by Alex. Henry.
On account of the concerned—
5 bales each 15 pieces heavy striped navy brown canvas, 36 inches.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs Abdulahoy Sheikh Mahomedally and Co—82 s s Tabaristan
A E—125 boxes I C W tinplates 14" × 20" 112 sheets 80 lbs.
On account of the concerned.
2 cases 54 dozens tins Bryant and May's damaged wax matches.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Vussonji Damodar, consisting of 3 cases each 230 pairs grey dhooties 8, 9, 10 and 11 yds.

AT 2 P.M.,

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dogcart.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

---

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worstad Coatings, Venetians, Tweeds, Lustres, Suiting Flannels, Serges, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned the remainder of a consignment of superior woollen cloth just received per s. s. Persia consisting of—

All wool superior black and blue diagonal venetian and Jubilee coatings, fancy coloured tennis flannels and Scotch suitings, white twill and knitted serge, fancy coloured whip cord and venetian coatings coloured home spuns and check worsted suitings, fancy check and Vecuna coatings, black and blue serges and twill coatings, fancy coloured lustres, Scotch tweeds, union check suitings, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

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On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the House of Correction, and next to Dr. Masina Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and bamboo household furniture drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined, plush, cabinets, dinning table, chairs, sideboard, marble top table, bedsteads, almiras, dressing and wash hand tables, glasswares, crockery, plateware, sweet toned cottage piano, Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new, large sized fretwork partition screen, (in two parts) table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc, the property of W. WATKINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th August, 1904.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street,
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902.....£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .....£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the Operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period .....£ 369,655
Annual Income .....£1,332,130
Assets .....£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

## BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy. |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin. |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Eliya, | Mombasa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office or Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

---

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... ... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
| ,, 1 Year ... ... ... ... | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 6 Months ... ... ... | 4 ,, |
| ,, 3 ,, ... ... ... | 3½ ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ | 65,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years 5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

---

FOR SALE.

A GINNING FACTORY, of 54 Gins with Engine and Boiler complete, in working order, at DHORAJI in GONDAL STATE (Kathiawar), is TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the 6th SEPTEMBER, 1904

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

SECURITIES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | £87 3-4 | = + 7-16 |
| 3 do. Rentes | £97 3-4 | = + 1-4 |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | £104 1-2 | = + 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £66 1-8 | = — 1-16 |

SILVER—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 26 15-16 | = unchanged |
| 2 months hence | 26 3-4 | = + 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 58 1-2 | = unchanged |

EXCHANGES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·25 1-2 | = do |
| Berlin ,, | 20·48 1-2 | = + 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4·88 | = unchanged |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 per cent | = do |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 3 per cent | = do |
| 6 ,, ,, ,, ,, | 3 1-8 per cent | = do |
| 3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-4 per cent | = do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 per cent | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 2 7-8 per cent | = do |
| 7 day market loans | 2 3-4 per cent | = — 1-8 |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £ 280,000 |
| Gold ,, ,, | £ 80,000 |

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 1-16, J.-A., quick.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 0 1-2 sellers.

RAPESEED—
Yellow—Guzerat 35 A.-S., buyers } firm.
Yellow Cawnpore 34 5-8 A.-S. sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 7-8 S.-O. Sellers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-2.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·02 +2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·60 | 5·33 | 5·22 |
| +2 | +5 | +6 |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan. Feb.** |
| 5·20 | 5·21 | 5·20 |
| +6 | +6 | +6 |
| **Feb.-Mch.** | | **Mch-Apl.** |
| 5·20 | | 5·21 |
| +6 | | +6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 2,000 |
| Do. last year | 200 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 2,000 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10·45 unchanged |
| Futures, month of December | 9·68 + 13 |
| Do. do. March | 9·75 + 15 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10 3-8 unchanged |
| Futures, month of Sept | 9·73 + 8 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 9·49 + 7 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports | 9,000 |
| ,, exports to Great Britain | 7,000 |
| ,, to France and Continent | 6,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U S ports | 90,000 |
| ,, ,, at interior ports | 60,000 |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | 2,30,100 |
| ,, Coin | 60,670 |

Ex s. s. Victoria from London.

**Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 5th August, 1904 :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 514 bales. |
| Wheat | 22,027 cwts. |
| Linseed | 11,350 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 1,454 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 936 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 2,536 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 51 ,, |
| Castorseed | 7,440 ,, |
| Rice | 2,611 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 953 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 305 ,, |
| Mowrasseed | 9,053 ,, |
| Gram | 1,037 ,, |
| Joowar | 6,611 ,, |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s-3 31-32d. to 1-4
Bank Demand ..... 1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d to 11-32d
French Francs 8 do do ..... 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do ..... 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ..... 136
Shanghai 30 do do ..... 190
Japan 30 do do ..... 149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... ... ... 99-8
1st Settlement 31st August ... 99-4

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 21st April | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do 16th June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Bengal | do 23rd June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Madras | do 6th July | 4 | do |

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... ... 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 4 | 0 | to 5 | 5 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 12 | 0 | | |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 13 | 0 | | |

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... ... 6 2 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... ... 24 to 24 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone, steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | quiet. |
| Estimated sales | bales 5,000 |
| Imports | do 9,000 |

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·37 | 5·34 | 5·22 |
| —3 | —3 | —6 |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** |
| 5·18 | 5·15 | 5·14 |
| —8 | —6 | —6 |
| **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-April** | |
| 5·14 | 5·15 | |
| —6 | —6 | |

COTTON.—Market steady and unchanged.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JULY 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr M C McAlpin, B Cov
Mr O F L W Coffe, B
Mr F M Sheriden B
Mr L E Palmer, B
Mr R A D'O Bignell, B
Mr L L Kalbert, B
Mr R F C Wadman B
Mr C R Wilson, B
Mr J A R Sandell, M
Mr G Jacob, B Cov
Major-Gen. P J Maitland, C B I A
Lieut-Col W St J Richardson, I A
Lieut-Col F C C Plowden, I A
Major J Kendall, 77 Rajpoots
Major A B Mayne, I A
Capt W K Scharlieb, 5 Cav
Capt M Doveton, 101 I
Capt W M Houston, I M S
Capt G A Strahan, 89 Punjabis
Capt G Pennefather-Evans, 19 Punjabis
Lieut A L Faris, R E
Lieut C E M Mayne, 33 Lt Cav
Lieut E D Tillard, R E
Lieut J H Bennett, 3 Skinner's Horse

LEAVE.

Lieut A S B Roberts, B, 6 mo MC
Mr D C Johnstone, B Cov, 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr D Calnan, B Cov, 14 mo furl
Mr N C Wilson, B, 2 mo MC
Mr E P Stebbing, B, 2 mo furl
Mr H E H Murray, B 3 mo MC
Mr E Burton, B, 2 mo MC
Capt H Kirkpatrick, I M S
M, special leave commuted to study leave for 5 mo 26 days
Mr H A Sim, M Cov 2½ mo furl
B Lt-Gen F Abbott, up to Oct 31 1904
Lieut-Col H Greany I M S 16 days
Capt G de la P B Pakenham 3d Goorkha R 3 mo
Capt W H Cazaly, I M S, 6 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major H T Base, B
Mr D C Johnstone, B Cov
Mr R S Greenshields, B Cov
Mr G A Tweedy, B Cov
Mr L Hare, CIE, B Cov
Mr F S P Swann, B Cov
Mr F T Dixon B Cov
Mr E Dawson B
Mr A R Macdonald, B
Mr W J A Bird, B
Mr T A L Scott O'Connor, B
Mr G W S Cox, B
Mr R H S Hutchinson, B
Mr W D F Cowley, B
Mr E P Stebbing, B
Mr R R A C Beadon, B
Mr H G Wace, B
Mr H T Reilly, M Cov
Mr T Fisher, M
Capt C C Murison, I M S
Lieut A J P Coke, 22nd Cov

An amusing illustration of the vanle of courtesy in the factory is given by the "Engineering Magazine" At one time, says the writer, we had some large forging drawings returned to the works, and the order-clerk, into whose hands they came, told his errand boy to "take them to Burnham" (one of the foremen). The boy looked in astonishment, but upon a peremptory order he went off with the drawings. We missed them a day or two later, and upon inquiring of the boy, he said; "You told me to take them to burn'um, and I did it." In fact, he had taken those drawings to the boiler-room and had them burnt, all because the order-clerk forgot to use the "Mr." when giving his instructions.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

## EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—PENN—July 18, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, Capt J W Campbell, D S O, Coldstream Guards, son of the late Hon R Campbell, Coldstream Guards, and of Mrs Campbell, of Onslow Gardens, to Amy Dorothy, daughter of the late J Penn, M P.

EARLE—RICKARDS—July 12, at Upper Hardres Church, near Canterbury, L, son of the late H F, Earle, to Edythe Georgina, daughter of Major C H Rickards, late Royal Art. of Stonelegh, near Canterbury.

CANNING—RUBE—July 19, at Westminster Abbey, the Hon L E S G Canning, son of Lord Garvagh, Marble Arch, and Garvagh House, county Londonderry, to Caroline Grace Elisabeth (Queenie), daughter of C Rube, of Belgrave Square, London.

HEWETT—LOCKWOOD—July 18, at St John's Church, Huddersfield, J Hewett, B A, M Inst E E, eldest son of Lieut-Col Hewett, Royal Marine Art (retired), to Beatrice, daughter of the late B Lockwood,

KINGLEY—COLOMB—August 3, at All Saints Church, Botley, Hants, by the Rev. G. E. C. Osborne, Vicar of the Parish, Francis Jefferays, son of the late John Kingsley of Manchester, to Mary, younger daughter of the late Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb and of Mrs Colomb of Steeple Court, Botley, Hants.

RUTHERFURD—EVENS—June 22, at St Mary's Church, Whittlesea, Cape Colony, C G Rutherfurd, lieutenant Cape Mounted Riflemen, son of the late Major Rutherfurd of the 70th Regt. to Emily Maude, daughter of F J Evens, of Whittlesea, district magistrate.

SIMPSON—SEALE—July 12, at All Saints', Margaret Street, the Rev F E B, son of F C Simpson, of Meyfod, South Devon, to Edith Mary, daughter of Sir J Seale, Bart.

DEATHS.

DELA—FOSSE—July 11, at Kelston Villa, Batheaston, Bath, Louisa Emily, daughter of the late Major H Dela Fosse, C B Bengal Horse Art.

FIELD—July 14, at Wiltshire Road, Brixton, G A Field, late of the India Office, aged 71,

GILL—July 10, at Montaoute, Weston-super-Mare, J W Gill, son of the late Capt G Gill, Royal Marines, aged 51,

HUGHES—July 14, at St John's Road, Putney, widow of the late J C Hughes, and eldest daughter of the late General W Wylde, C B, R A, aged 86,

LONGMORE—July 13 at Middleton, Market Harbrough, C Longmore, late assistant surgeon, Army Medical Dept, aged 68,

PALGRAVE—July 13, at Salisbury, Sir R D Falgrave, K C B, late clerk of House of Commons, aged 75.

REEVES—July 14, at Osborne, Col J Reeves, commanding the Regimental District at Leicester, son of the late Right Rev W Reeves, D D, Bishop of Down and Connor.

ST GEORGE—July 12, at Gloucester, T B St George, late captain 3rd (Queen's Own) Hussars and 78th Highlanders.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DORRETT—July 27, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Fannie dearly loved daughter of Mrs M Dorrett, after a long and painful illness (after effects of Appendicitis).

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m., Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 8·47m., 8-16a. Low water, 1-48m., 2-37a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Baronet C. C. vs. Poona Gymkhana.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Company.

POTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon per extra s. s. China will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Cawasji Merwanji, a Parsi, residing in a one storeyed house in a lane off Supari Baug Road, Parel, has reported to the police that during Friday night, some one entered his house and carried off a tin box containing gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,110.

SOMNAMBULISM.—Sulockchund Shamji, a Hindu aged thirty-five years, residing at Dongree Street, while walking in his sleep early on Friday morning, climbed up a window and fell into the street, from a height of about thirty feet. He received a fracture of the right hip bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

ATTEMPT TO CUT OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H Dastur, Inspector Carter charged Mankoo Bheewa, a Hindu, with causing hurt to his wife Dhunia, by means of a razor. Mr. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The parties were married about nine years ago and had been living at Parel. About a month ago the woman left the protection of her husband and went to reside separately in the same locality. The husband suspected her of misconduct. On Friday morning he armed with a razor went to the water tap where the woman was washing her clothes and catching hold of the tip of her nose by one hand, attempted to cut it off with the razor which he held in the other. The woman resisted and in the struggle received three cuts on her hand. Her brother went to her assistance and disarmed the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A POLICE OFFICER.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Galdy Mikaldo alias Bohati, a Hungarian woman, with offering a bribe to Mr. S. Faval Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Faval stated that it was part of his duty to make inquiries about foreigners coming to Bombay. He knew the accused as well as her son. He received information that the latter had just arrived in India with a young girl. Foreigners, who imported women in Bombay, were not allowed to stay here. On the night of the 20th July witness went to the Victoria Terminus Station in consequence of certain information received and met the accused there. He inquired of her as to where her son was. He saw three tickets in her hand, and after some conversation he told her he would have to accompany her as far as Kalyan. Just at the time when the train was about to start the accused put her hand in his coat pocket. A Railway Police Havaldar and a passenger saw this and the Station Master Mr. Popkins, was at once sent for. When the Station Master came three currency notes for Rs. 10 each were taken out of witness' pocket and were initialled by the Station Master. The accused was then arrested and charged subsequently. Mr. E. W. Popkins, the Station Master, was then examined in corroboration. He added that shortly after the train started the scene that took place was one that no one would like to witness. The accused abused Mr. Faval profusely. The accused stated in her defence that she formed Mr. Faval's acquaintance in Gilder Street. She did not know that he was a police officer. On the night in question Mr. Faval asked for a loan of Rs. 30 from her and she gave him the notes openly. She did not thrust her hand into his pocket. The Magistrate convicted her on the evidence and sentenced her to two months' simple imprisonment. The money tendered as bribe was confiscated.

A MILITARY DESERTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Friday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bodley charged John Doosh, a deserter from the Gordon Highlanders now stationed at Sialkote, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle belonging to Mr. Ratanchand Naoroji Balaporia, cycle dealer in Poona, and with the theft of a watch with chain belonging to Mr. Kalkhusrn Burjorji Meherji from the latter's shop in Colaba, Inspector Walton prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence that about the 12th of July last, the accused paid a visit to the shop of Mr. Meherji in Colaba and committed the theft of the watch which was hanging on a nail in the shop. It appears that he left Bombay for Poona soon after this adventure and visited the shop of Mr. Balaporia there on the 13th ultimo. He represented himself as J. MacDonald, of the Argyle and Sutherlands Highlanders, F. Company, No. 3413, and took a bicyle on hire for Rs. 1-8 per day. The accused passed the hire receipts to Mr. Balaporia, paid Rs. 1-8 in advance and left shop with the bicycle, leaving his stick and a leather cigar case as securities. He was not seen in Poona afterwards. With the bicycle the accused came to Bombay and sold its to Bombardier Holeyhead, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, for Rs. 20. Subsequently he was arrested in Bombay as a deserter and kept in the guard room, Colaba, pending inquiries. In the interval the Police ascertained that the accused had committed the offences as above stated. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges. In reply to a question from the Court he stated he did not intend to desert the army. Mr. Walton said the accused told him when in custody that formerly he belonged to the Buffs and was transferred to the Gordon Highlanders. The officers of his regiment were set on him as he had been transferred from another regiment. The Magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

THE new King of Cambodia has done away with the punishment of flogging criminals and offenders, a time-honoured institution of the land.

# A TRUST IN FAVOUR OF CHARITIES.

## DECREE REVERSED.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Appeal Court on Friday, heard an appeal filed by the Administrator General as administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Champa, daughter of Jagjivan Sheshkaran, against Premji Dharamsi and three others, executors of the will of Dharamsi Sheshkaran, Jagjivan's brother, from the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, delivered on 10th August 1903. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the appellant, who was the plaintiff in the original suit. Mr Davar and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, appeared for the respondents, who were the defendants in the suit.

The plaintiff's case was that certain moneys had been deposited by Jagjivan with his brother Dharamsi which on 2nd September 1902 amounted to Rs. 3,330. There was also a share in the Maneckji Petit Mills. Jagjivan died on 15th April 1898; his widow Manseckbai died on 13th January 1900; and their only daughter Champa died on 20th May 1901. Bai Champa left a will appointing her husband and others as executors, who, however, renounced their right of probate; and subsequently letters of administration were granted to the Administrator-General, who was the plaintiff in the suit. The plaintiff called upon Dharamsi to deliver the moneys and the share. But he refused on the ground that Maneckbai had left a will by which she had directed that the income derived from the deposit and from the dividends of the share should be applied for giving feasts to Sadhu Bawas and others. The will was not proved, and if it existed, it was void and inoperative, as Maneckbai had no power to dispose of the property. Dharamsi died on 2nd March 1902, leaving a will dated 7th May 1898 and a codicil, whereof his widow Sakarbai and the defendants were executors. Sakarbai died on 30th May 1902.

Defendants, in their written statement, admitted that the original deposit of Rs. 2,000 by Jagjivan amounted with interest on 2nd September 1902, to Rs. 3,330. They also admitted there was a Maneckji Petit share with them, belonging to Maneckbai. But Maneckbai had with the consent of Champa, her daughter, and of Devidas Girdhar, Champa's husband, left directions, that out of the dividends of the share, Sadhus were to be feasted on the respective anniversaries of her own and her husband's deaths. The deposit should be invested, and the interest expended in feasting the Jain community in Porebunder. The defendants brought the share and the moneys in Court, and expressed their willingness to execute a transfer deed in favour of any person the Court appointed. They also drew the attention of the Court to the fact that Champa, in her will, did not mention about the particular property of the share and the deposit.

Mr. Justice Russell, in disposing of the case, said that Maneckbai had unquestionably intended to devote this property to charitable purposes, and he looked upon Champa's will as a formal declaration that this property was not hers, and that she was not the owner of it. The plaintiff having failed to prove his case, it was dismissed with costs throughout.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said there were three possible views upon which this trust in favour of the charities might have been founded. Firstly, that there was a direction by Maneckbai in her life time; secondly, that she disposed of it by will in favour of the trust; and thirdly, that Champabai dedicated the property to charitable purposes. The evidence with regard to the first and third appeared never really to suggest as the views apalicable to this case, except as in some way subsidiary to the second view of these possibilities. There was a defect in the second possibility, because it was well established that a a lady situated as Maneckbai was, could not by will dispose of property derived from her husband, as this apparently was. But though it had been suggested she had not the power, still Champa, who was the true heir, by her actions gave validity to the will. The way in which counsel for the respondents sought to make it out was that there was something more than the will. Counsel suggested that the will must have been preceded, as of course it must have been, by instructions, and these instructions must be evidence of intention in the part of Maneckbai to dispose of the property in the manner expressed in the will. Also, inasmuch as there was a subsequent transfer, apparently by Champa, on 12th January, two days after the date of the will, and there was the declaration by Maneckbai, assented to by Champa, these two had the effect of disposition, otherwise than by will. But the fallacy underlying the argument was that these instructions were evidence of the intention to dispose of the property otherwise than by the will. The instructions carried the matter no further, assuming that they had been proved before the Appeal Court in such a way as the law required for the purpose of establishing the proof. These instructions would still only be evidence of an intention to dispose of the property by will. It would, at the utmost, be a declaration on proof by reference to a will to be made. When the matter was appreciated, it seemed that arguments were merely directed to extract from the will, and from the circumstances of its preparation something more than the will was; and this was, if anything, an admitted disposition by the lady by will of property which she could not dispose of, and as a result her disposition failed. For these reasons their lordships were unable to agree with the opinion of Mr. Justice Russell who heard the suit and whose decree must be reversed. A decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff. As regarded the costs, their lordships had not before them a case of a trustee submitting a matter to the Court for determination when he had been holding property not under a will but by a right otherwise derived, and challenging the right of those under the will to receive the property. It seemed to their lordships therefore, a direct claim against the will, which had failed. The result was that those who have made the claim must bear the cost of this litigation. Accordingly, the respondants must bear the costs throughout.

# THE WEATHER.

[ BY TELEGRAPH. ]

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

Sunday :—Pressure has risen briskly to very rapidly in Upper India, briskly to rapidly in Burma and Assam, and has been steady or has risen slightly elsewhere. Unsettled conditions in the Bay referred to yesterday have failed to develope into a depression, and the rainfall has been general in North-east India and moderately heavy in Assam. Light to heavy rain has fallen in Kashmir, Himalaya and Sub-mountaing districts; light to moderateral East Central India, Central Provinces East Coast and Burma, light rain in United Provinces, Simlas hills and Submountane district, Rajutana, West Coast, showers in the Deccan. 'Cherrapoonjee report' 3 1-2. inches, Murree, Rawalpindi, Tezpur, Silchar and Jhansi 3, Cuttack 2 1-2, Akola, Pachmarhi, Balasore and Falsepoint 2, Diamond Island, Bhamo, Sangor Island dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Sialkot, Meerut Saugor Nowgong, Hoshangabad, Chanda, Nagpur and Masulipatam 1 1-2, Gauhati, Shillong, Srinagar, Allahabad, Agra, Cherat, Kotah, Jubulpore, Pendra, Cocanada, Peshawar, and Amraoti half id pinch. Light to moderate rain is probable during the next 24 hours in Burma, Bengal, Bihar Chota, Nagpur, Orissa and East Central India adjacent districts of the United and Central Provinces and West Coast, showers in the remainder of the United and Central Provinces, Assam, West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas East Rajputana.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Victoria, Captain R. L. Haddock, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with English Mails reports having experienced strong monsoon, and good deal of sea after passing out of the Gulf of Aden. The steamer Heim, Captain A. Erikson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Samarang, met with strong W.-N.-W. and N.-W. winds and heavy sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregulary and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer generally varies but slightly from normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over the greater part of the country. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, at Ajmer and the greater part of the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are;—maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Sirsa, Deesa, Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Khanwa, Amraoti, Malegaon Ahmednagar and Masulipatam. The maximum varied from 100° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Lahore to 65° at Bangalore.

The Mail steamer "Victoria" which left Aden on the 1st reports having experienced up to longitude 52° E. moderate to light variable winds and a considerable confused swell; thence to longitude 67° E. fresh to strong monsoon, cloudy and a high sea and swell; thence to arrival in port this morning moderate to fresh south-westerly and westerly winds, cloudy weather, occasional light showers and a considerable sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

# ALLEGED GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

## APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for further hearing in which Superintendent Barnett charged Virji Tricum, Kalidas Vithaldas, Luxmidas Virji Narotam Keshav, Purshotam Pranjivan Dharamsy Purshotam, and Harakji Keshav, the first, with keeping a common gaming house in Girgaum and with criminal tresspass, and the rest with gaming in that house, and with aiding and abetting the first accused in committing the offence of tresspass.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the first accused, Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, held Mr. Velinker's brief on behalf of the fourth and the sixth accused, Mr. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the fifth accused, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the seventh.

At the outset Mr. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the first accused made an application to the Court for a postponement of the case, on the ground that his client had sent a petition to the High Court on Thursday last praying for a transfer of the case against him to some other Court in view of certain remarks made against him by the trying Magistrate on Wednesday last, which showed that the Magistrate was prejudiced against him. Counsel based his application on section 526 clause 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code and cited a Calcutta High Court judgment in support of his case. In order to show the "bona fides" of the accused Mr. Talyerkhan stated that the petition was filed on the very next day after the incident, and that no unnecessary delay had been caused by his client in doing that. The matter would come on for disposal at the High Court in the usual course on Wednesday next and what he asked the Court was to postpone the case to any day convenient to the Court after Wednesday next.

Mr. Bowen contended that the section cited by his learned friend had no application in the present case. The section distinctly stated that the Court shall not ask the accused to enter upon his defence before the matter was disposed of by the High Court. He hoped there would be ample time for the same to be done, for, he (Mr. Bowen) would not have closed the case for prosecution even after Wednesday next, there being a number of witnesses to examine.

The Court decided not to grant Mr. Talyarkhan's application, and the hearing of the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Bowen then proceeded to examine Narayan Shivji, who was discharged by the Magistrate at the previous hearing the prosecution having withdrawn the charge against him. The witness said he knew all the accused. On the evening of the 19th July he was in Sutta Bazar where he saw the accused drive in three victorias. They said to the witness that they were going to play and asked him to join them. Witness entered a gharry and thence they all drove to a bungalow in Girgaum Back Road. The first accused called out to some one at the bungalow, and a man who looked like a "Malee" came out. The latter took out a canvas bag from the victoria in which the first accused was, and carried it into the bungalow. Witness left the accused and went home to take his meals. At ten o'clock he returned to the bungalow where the accused were playing the three dice game ("Tin pasaka khel"). The first accused supplied the others with counters and buttons for playing with, and charged Re. 1 for each of the former and half anna for each of the latter. The amounts thus received were kept by the first accused, while the third accused kept the account of the same on a slate. Whenever a player won a rupee he gave a "Shen" (commission) of two pice in the rupee to the first accused, and an entry to the effect also was made on the slate. Witness then described how the game was played.

The case stands adjourned.

# A DRAPER'S CLAIM.

At the High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard the suit filed by Messrs. Parry Smith and Co., drapers in Esplanade Road, against Mr. P. Galanti, residing in Bangalore, to recover Rs. 2,885. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that on 21st November 1903, an agreement was entered into by them with the defendant allowing him profits, ranging from 33 1-3 per cent. to 50 per cent., on business and sale, effected through him. On 6th April last, defendant received Rs. 2,995 from the Rewah Darbar for goods supplied. The commission and expenses on the order amounted to Rs. 1,418, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,570, to a moiety of which (Rs. 785) the defendant was entitled. He had failed to pay the plaintiffs the cost and commission on the goods, as well as the moiety of the plaintiff's profits which collectively amounted to Rs. 2,200. Besides this, the plaintiffs had paid to Mrs. Galanti Rs. 350, and had made other payments to the defendant and at his request to other persons. Plaintiffs altogether claimed Rs. 2,885.

Defendant denied several of the allegations and contested other statements. His counsel raised issues as to whether plaintiffs had supplied the goods to Rewah and paid the price to the manufacturers; whether defendant himself was not responsible to the manufacturers for the price; whether the plaintiffs were entitled to recover monies in respect of the goods before paying the manufacturers or suppliers; whether plaintiffs were not liable to pay to the defendant compensation under Section 491 of the Civil Procedure Code; and what sum was due by the defendant to the plaintiffs?

Mr. J. P. Parry was examined, the defendant was also examined in support of the issues raised by his counsel, and other evidence was recorded.

Mr. Robertson said that his client was desirous to meet the claim reasonably. He asked to be secured against a demand for payment of goods for Rewah, manufactured by Poncet and Cie of Paris, who would look to him for payment as in former cases.

Mr. Lowndes said his client had nothing whatever to do with a third party, who was not before the Court whose name was needlesely dragged into the proceedings. His clients had proved that they had paid for the goods to their London agents E. Whiteaway and Co; that was enough. To prevent the case from going before the Commissioner on a reference for accounts, his clients were ready to make a substantial abatement say of Rs 300, in order to avoid the delay. Their claim was for Rs. 2,885; they would accept Rs. 300 less in the amount.

His lordship passed a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,585, with costs.

# INJURING HEAD POLICE CONSTABLES.

## EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

MR. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, convicted Tukya Kusa and three others of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to two police head constables, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by accused Tukya Kusa was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused.

The four accused persons were Mangs of Nada and Mulgaon, both villages being in the Patan Taluka. On the 6th February last, a dacoity was committed at Mandure in the same taluka, and suspicion fell on the Mangs of Nada among others. On the 18th February, the two head constables, with two other constables, two patels and others proceeded to Nada to make enquiries. They saw a large number of Mangs leave a house, and they parleyed with them for some time, while one constable went for further police assistance. But the Mangs attacked them with stones and sticks, and severely injured the two head constables, who had to remain in hospital for a month. The only question, Mr. Whitworth remarked, was as to the identification of the accused persons as taking part in the offence. The complainants named all the four. The men were known to them before and there was plenty of time for observation while the parleying was going on. The lists of names given by the complainants on the day of the occurrence included all the four prisoners. Mr. Whitworth thought upon the evidence that the identification was complete. All the accused persons disappeared after the offence. One was arrested on the 8th April, another on the 18th May, and two others on the 28th. The substance of their defence was that they were attending the village musters all along, and might have been arrested at any time; and that therefore, the case for the prosecution should be discredited. The only prisoner who had produced a muster book in support of his defence was the appellant Tukya; but the Sessions Judge distrusted the patel who produced it. He could not believe that Tukya answered to his name three times a night for many weeks without coming near enough to be caught, though possibly this might have happened on one or two occasions, and the very even way in which the book had been written up suggested that many entries had been made at once, and not day by day. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

# INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, July 18, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the President of the Board of Trade: If he can state whether the various contributions and donations made from India to the Imperial Institute amount altogather to £150,000 whether of this total the sum of £41,309 was appropriated to the endowment fund, the balance having been expended in construction; and if so will he state what the income of the endowed sum of £41,309 is per year, and in what way it is being spent for, the benefit of India; and will he, in future, allocate that sum towards the annual contribution of £1,525 which is now required from the Government of India for the Institute.

Mr. Gerald Balfour: The contributions from Indian sources to the Imperial Institute including those paid into the general fund and subsequent donations for specific purposes amounted roughly to the sum named in the question. The contributions to the general fund, amounting to £114,528 were devoted in common with those received from other sources to the erection of the building and the formation of an endowment fund, but I have no knowledge of any definite apportionment of the Indian contribution as between these two objects. The income from the endowment fund is devoted to the general object of the Imperial Institute as laid down in its Charter from which it is believed that India derives a substantial benefit. There is no income available for allocation as suggested in the last part of the question.

## THIBET.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether an understanding has been arrived at betwern the British and Russian Governments regarding the British expedition to Thibet, on the basis of an undertaking by Lord Lansdowne that the Mission will be withdrawn from Thibet as soon as its object has been accomplished; that no attempt will be made to enter Lhassa if an agreement can be arrived at before that capital has been reached; that the Russian Government has been assured that if the object of the Mission can otherwise be obtained no occupation of Lhassa is intended; and that the British officials will be withdrawn as soon as they have obtained an agreement on the questions of the delimitations of the boundary and the facilities that will be offered in the future; and whether the Russian Government is understood to be satisfied with these assurances.

Mr. Brodrick: With a view to prevent any misunderstanding, the Russian Government were informed on June 2 that his Majesty's Government still adhered to the policy laid down in the telegram to the Government of India of Nov. 6, 1903 (published on p. 294 of the Parliamentary Papers relating to Tibet), though it was obvious that the action must to some extent depend upon the conduct of the Thibetans themselves, and that his Majesty's Government could not undertake that they would not depart in any eventuality from the policy which then commended itself to them. His Majesty's Government stated, however, that so long as no other Power endeavoured to intervene in the affairs of Thibet they would not attempt either to annex it, to establish a protectorate over it or to control its internal administration.

Mr MacNeill: Now that the right hon. gentleman has referred to the correspondence between his Majesty's Government and the Russian Government, will he lay it on the table?

Mr. Brodrick: I do not propose to lay any papers on the table at the present time.

Mr. Flynn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the officer in command of the Thibetan expedition has definitely decided to at once begin the march on Lhassa; and, if so, has the Chinese Government, as the suzerain power, been communicated with, with a view to give its sanction to the advance.

Mr. Brodrick: The advance of the Thibetan mission to Lhassa has begun, the Thibetans having failed to send competent negotiators. The Chinese Government have been kept duly informed of the action of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Flynn: Have the Chinese Government sanctioned it?

Mr. Brodrick: It is not a case for sanction. The negotiations are being conducted with the Chinese and the Thibetan representatives. The Thibetans having failed to send proper representatives, we are advancing towards Lhassa.

Mr. Flynn: Is not the Chinese Government

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**WAR NEWS.**

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# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1904.


## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE beginning of another week finds Port Arthur still invested and the Russian army still falling back. It has seen many nailed to the counter the lie which told us the town had fallen. It has seen others invented to keep quiet a people who will not be quieted though we have so often been, informed that Russia inspires all her subjects with a feeling of citizenship and of patriotism. We see less traces of it than at any previous time. We have heard nothing definitely of Port Arthur for some time past, but we expect the gallant defenders have by now given up all hope of the arrival of the army to which they so long expected would be allotted the work of their relief. They still hold on, offering a vigorous resistance, whether on half rations or on full. No doubt the fall of Port Arthur is eagerly expected. It has been for weeks past. But we have now explained to us by a Reuter (Tokio) telegram, what we were told at the beginning of the siege that the gradual and careful operations were preferred, the Emperor desiring to avoid the heavy sacrifice which rushing tactics would involve. There were many who counselled leaving Port Arthur to starve herself into surrender, not to waste powder and shot on her, but the Japanese have adopted the middle course and have advanced steadily, also surely. A week ago we were told that there had been six days' fighting, the general assault of the previous Thursday having been the severest since the siege began. We were told that something like thirty thousand Japanese had been blown to smithereens; then that Port Arthur had fallen. But the moral of all this is: "Believe in nothing which emanates from Singapore." It has superseded Shanghai as the home of the canard. Apparently, eight days ago, the disseminators of her remarkable romances, felt they had gone too far latterly and reduced the number of Japanese killed by fifty per cent. They insisted that Port Arthur had fallen, but it is evident very little remains to be done, before her garrison hauls down its flag and marches into temporary Japanese custody. Meantime the forces arrayed against General Kuropatkin are steadily driving him back to winter quarters. A week ago they were much better off. Since then they have been driven from Haicheng; their position at Ikhaveren has been turned. They have been driven from a strong position to the south-west of the Mo-tien-ling pass. The Japanese have occupied Kushuntintzu and Yangtzuling, the Russians fleeing from both places. Tomucheng has been carried with the loss of 1,500 dead, and then we are told by the Russians themselves that the Commander-in-chief hoped that the troops having retreated to the main position, would be able to maintain it against the enemy. The retreat was continued, the troops suffering terribly from the abnormal heat. "To Harbin" is now the cry. "All useless civil elements" have been removed, that ample winter quarters may be prepared for the army. At Liao-yang it will be necessary to fight, in order to hold the enemy temporarily in check. But even St. Petersburg is doubtful as to whether General Kuropatkin will be able to extricate his army, with its vast amount of stores thence, considering that the Japanese army is closing in on all sides. Naval operations seem temporarily at a close. A telegram from a doubtful source tells us that Japanese naval strength has been seriously impaired. Reuter has given us a belated message from Admiral Togo in which he recounts a naval engagement when the Japanese fired three torpedoes, which exploded, though with what result is uncertain. Otherwise his squadron has been inactive. So too has the Russian squadron in those waters, except for assisting in replying to the Japanese bombardment of Port Arthur, without very great effect. The Vladivostock squadron has returned to port unchallenged. Admiral Kamimuro's squadron was within easy distance, but it is reported that his ships returned to Hakodate, "Took refuge" is the expression employed by the Russian correspondent, as he believes they "did not purpose engaging the forts." But it is probable they will have completed coaling before the Vladivostock fleet, whose subsequent operations will not improbably be very greatly restricted.

During the week too, some progress has been made in the matter of the seizure of alien steamers and so-called contraband. The Government of the United States has issued a semi-official statement, declaring that regardless of the rules propounded by Russia—in the Tsar's pocket-book—respecting the sinking of neutrals, America holds that such a practice is opposed to all principles of international law. Russia has replied, through the press, that the sinking of the "Knight Commander" was entirely justifiable on account of the impossibility of taking her to port—a plea, by the way, which has since been largely discounted by the safe conduct of the Arabia to Vladivostock, notwithstanding that the Japanese squadron was in hot pursuit. However, we are assured that revised instructions will be sent to Admiral Skrydloff and we may have less cause for annoyance hereafter. But the case of the Malacca, seized in the Red Sea still remains unsatisfactorily disposed of. An official statement has been issued in St. Petersburg in which it is stated that the liberation of the steamer was due solely to the declaration of the British Government that the steamer carried nothing but Government property and that she was seized because the captain refused to show the ship's papers. Here another untruth has been exposed. The Russian statement is refuted by the Secretary of the P. and O. Company who denies that the captain refused to show his papers; for says he, not only were the manifests given up, but a number of the ship's people, who were taken on board the Volunteer cruiser Petersburg, were offered inducements to give information justifying the seizure of the vessel. Russian loyalty and Russian sense of honour must be widely different from English, and the Russian naval officer must be of another calibre than the English. It is not too soon to send revised instructions to Admiral Skrydloff or to proclaim that the term of the commission, under which the Smolensk and Petersburg were sent out, has expired. Russia may send out cruisers to carry on the work, but they too will have instructions differing from those under which the Petersburg acted. Both the States and Great Britain have protested against the inclusion of foodstuffs in the schedule, and even that point may be decided otherwise than the Russians wish. But the pirates have been inactive of late, and perhaps the expected orders have already reached them, for the Petersburg is now reported to be steaming East of Aden.

ANOTHER FIELD TO EXPLOIT.

AMONG the remarkable personages who attended the Coronation of King Edward was a Central African potentate named Lewanika. He attracted considerable attention because of the fact that, as in the case of Khama, the influence of the Christian missionary has been permitted to produce excellent results in his territory. King Lewanika reigns over a country three times as big as Great Britain and has been wise enough to conclude an agreement with the British Government and thus forestall the Chartered Company of South Africa who aimed to swallow up his territory as a natural sequence to the acquisition of Matabeleland. Marotseland, which is Lewanika's country, lies due north of Rhodesia and across the Zambesi, the true source of which has been recently discovered by Major Gibbons in the north of Lewanika's country. There is just now especial interest in anything concerning this portion of Central Africa for the King of Italy as arbitrator has to determine the boundary between the British and Portuguese dominions in that region, while the railway northward from Baluwayo has just been carried across the Zambesi into Marotseland near the Victoria Falls. The publication of Major Gibbons' book, dealing with the exploration of Marotseland and Congo-Zambesi watershed, is therefore timely, but it has the advantage of being intensely interesting as a contribution to our knowledge of Central Africa. Major Gibbons, as already indicated, had the good fortune to discover the true source of the Zambesi and can claim to have been the first to navigate the mighty river from the sea to its origin. He demonstrated that save for two series of rapids, one below and the other above the Victoria Falls, the river is navigable by light steamers for a distance of 1,200 miles from the coast. The results of this discovery cannot quite be estimated, but it should lead to developments in the commerce with Marotseland and Northern Rhodesia. The discovery of the Chinde mouth of the river by Mr. David Rankin revolutionised the trade on the lower Zambesi and Major Gibbon's discovery supplies an alternative to the long and costly railway route from Capetown that traders will doubtless quickly take advantage of. On the middle Zambesi, navigation is not easy in the dry season, but Major Gibbons states that when the river is full most of the rapids which troubled him are covered and the channel could be greatly improved by the judicious use of a little dynamite. Of Lewanika's country itself a favourable picture is given. The region consists of fertile plains intersected by the Upper Zambesi and its many great tributaries. The main wealth of the country is cattle, for Marotseland does not suffer from drought, and gold has not yet been discovered. Missionaries have spoken highly of King Lewanika's Government, and Major Gibbons adds his testimony to theirs. Among the confederation of tribes who acknowledge his supremacy is the Valovale who follow the matriarchal system of government being ruled by women and tracing their descent through the mother. Marotseland should become a valuable market for British goods, if British interests be secured by the appointment of a Resident and a few police, for no other interference with Lewanika's administration seems called for. The Western districts, it appears, suffer from slave raids planned in Portuguese territory, but the suppression of this evil will be easier when the frontier between Marotseland and Angola is settled.

LHASSA UNVEILED.

The British Mission has arrived at Lhassa, and the brief telegram announcing the fact indicates that the last stage of the advance has been unopposed. General MacDonald has rent the veil which has hidden the capital of the lamas from European eyes, and the isolation of Lhassa from the rest of the world is at an end. That is a fact of much historical interest and the members of Colonel Younghusband's Mission and the force accompanying them may plume themselves on being the agents to break down the barrier of reserve which Tibet has presented to the world. Beyond that, what will be the result of the expedition? We do not yet know for certain whether Colonel Younghusband found the Dalai Lama at home or whether, as the delegates declared would be the case, he fled at the approach of the Mission. In the latter event, the treaty negotiations will have to be conducted with the Council. Above all the conduct of the Tibetans has shown that there must be positive guarantees for the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty. A British Resident with a sufficient escort must be established in Lhassa, and when these are installed the expedition may safely withdraw; and not before. Meanwhile one of the most mysterious places of the world has been laid bare to western eyes, and we shall now have freely described in detail the sights of a city hitherto forbidden to the European. This is not the first time that an invading force has entered Lhassa, but it is the first time that the forces of a Western Power have penetrated to the capital of Tibet; and the consequences thereof are bound to profoundly affect the country and the people.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THERE are several features of interest in this year's report of the Bombay Light Horse, a Corps which for efficiency and keenness probably has no equal in India. The strength of the Corps, we are glad to learn, shows a slight increase on that of last year and promises to be still further augmented during the coming year. This is satisfactory, as in a city like Bombay there should be no difficulty in raising the strength of the Corps to at least 100. A general all round improvement in drill, musketry etc. is recorded for the year. The attendance at drills was much better than last year, and we note that the number of marksmen in the Corps has increased from 49 to 55. The improved figure of merit is set down to the Magazine Lee-Enfield carbine which replaced the M.-H. carbine, and a higher standard has been decided on in the new musketry course. The Corps was inspected by Major-General Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, who was pleased with the horsemanship and shooting, and later by Brigadier-General Proudfoot who was also very pleased with all he had seen. The Corps under the Command of Lieutenant Reddie carried out a route march from Mahalaxmi to Mahim, returning thence to Bombay via Worlee, careful note being made of the old forts at these places as well as the roads conveying to the city, the level crossings existing, the telegraph lines, and the alignment of the water-supply. The distance covered was 16 miles, and the conditions under which such rides should be conducted were strictly and intelligently carried out. One of the features of the year was the promotion of the popular Commandant Major T. W. Cuffe.

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LORD KITCHENER will probably leave Simla on the 19th instant on a trip to China.

SIR JAMES and Lady Digges La Touche will leave Simla on Wednesday next.

THE Agra-Delhi Chord Railway has been linked through, and the line is being made ready for traffic.

SIR DENZIL Ibbetson will make over charge to Mr. Hewett at Bombay on the 20th instant, leaving the same day for England.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the English Mail steamer Victoria were:—Hon. Mr. Justice Boddam, Dr. R. Row, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Tata, Lieut. the Hon'ble Annesley, and Commander H. S. Black.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Persia were:—Mr. Justice Henderson, Mr. Justice Handly, Lord George Murray, Mr. Justice Sale, Commander W. Chandler, and Commander W. W. Gordon.

THE Intelligence Branch at Army Headquarters, Simla, have just issued a new map of the seat of war on the large scale of 8 miles to the inch. Korea is excluded, the country shown extending from Port Arthur to a few miles north of Mukden. The drawing is clear and the multitude of names are boldly printed. Main roads, cart tracks and bridle paths are marked, in addition to railway and telegraph lines, while the heights of mountain ranges and peaks are given. The map is an excellent one and should prove most acceptable to all military students of the campaign.

IT is curious how Burmese prefer their own names for streets and roads in Rangoon, rather than adopt the numbers or names given by the Municipality. Some of the names, says a Rangoon paper, are of once well-known men, long since dead. One street is still called New Street, though it has a name, and is no newer than the streets on each side of it. There used to be an old Burmese rhyme signifying:—"The English are hard workers, the Chinese are good tailors, and the Burmese adepts in giving names." They certainly show this peculiarity in naming the various streets in Rangoon.

IN his interesting report on ambulance work in Sind, Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, the organising Commissioner, describes a notable movement in the Native State of Khairpur, which aims at training up a body of young men in ambulance work so that they may be fit to go on active service in time of war. Many other Native Princes in India have started ambulance instruction in their troops, or in their police, or in their schools, but with his Highness the Mir of Khairpur, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," rests the distinction of being the first to create a special ambulance corps expressly for the battlefield.

AN attempt is being made to revive the Rajputana and Central India Polo tournament. This tournament was started in 1889 and was the outcome of a visit of a Nasirabad gymkhana club team to Jodhpore where the idea was first discussed. Meetings were held, subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,850 raised and a very handsome silver cup, value £100, obtained from the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company. It was first played in March, 1890, and won by Jodhpore after beating the Central India Horse by one goal. Since this it has been competed for six times, and won by the 18th Hussars (1891), 7th Hussars (1893), 7th Hussars (1894), Kotah (February 1896), King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (November 1896) and Alwar (1898). The tournament is arranged to be played this year at Nasirabad commencing on the 24th October. It is open to Rajputana, Central India, Deesa and Ahmedabad. Teams are limited to sixteen ponies and duration of play will be thirty minutes. The Honorary Secretary is Captain Campion, 1st Seaforth Highlanders. Where there are so many good teams entitled to enter the Committee deserve every success in endeavouring to once more raise enthusiasm over what should be one of the best polo tournaments in India.

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"MAX" in "Capital" writes calling the attention of the agents of the P. and O. Company in India to the fact that the arrangements now in vogue for delivering letters entrusted to their charge, to passengers on the arrivals of the steamers, are capable of being vastly improved. At present, there is no certainty that a passenger arriving, say, by the Mail Steamer in Bombay, will get the letters which have been lying in the P. and O. office for him, before he leaves Bombay on his inland journey. Passengers arriving in a full steamer at Bombay are not told where letters can be got, and the majority of the Cabin Stewards cannot enlighten them. The Agents on shore ought to see that their understrappers in the office are on the alert to have all the letters and papers, intended for delivery on board to passengers, carefully assorted and pigeon-holed, and that the dak is promptly alongside when the steamer drops anchor. Then if, on board, notices were stuck up in the usual places in the entrances to the saloons on the day before arrival in port, that all letters and papers addressed to the Agent for delivery on arrival would be distributed in the main saloon, or at some other specified spot on the vessel, then it would be entirely the blame of the passenger if he did not get the communications intended for him.

## SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

THE station has been wrapped, since my last letter, almost continuously, in damp clinging fog, the rain clattering down upon us at intervals. Occasionally, between the storms, the sun breaks through the clouds, giving colour-effects such as the Western Himalayas alone can produce. There are glorious golden sunsets, where gleams of pink and yellow light strike in amongst great white cloud-masses upon green and purple ranges. The clouds roll upon the ground, up the gorges and over the crests.

There are slips upon all the roads, and many a seemingly immovable retaining wall has slid down the khud side, but extraordinarily little damage of any importance has occurred. The road to Mashobra has been partially blocked, but hardly any other route has suffered. The cart road remains intact and is more than ever popular with arriving and departing travellers. The Railway has withstood the strain with wounderful success, considering the newness of its embankments and cuttings. Little rattling trains continue to make their smoky way into the heart of the station, startling ponies on the Mall, as they pant beneath the Public Works Secretariat, an institution which looks down with placid unconcern upon the incongruous apparition its sanction has introduced into a remote hill place.

Heavy rain in the Simla hills does not unfortunately mean always heavy rain in the plains beneath. Up to the present the monsoon has avoided the greater part of the Punjab with a persistence which is beginning to cause anxiety. There is still time for enough rain to fall to save the situation. A continuance of the present state of things, for many more weeks would mean that there would be no autumn harvest, this year, upon unirrigated land, over a very wide area. The crops dependent upon the monsoon are, fortunately, but a portion of the Punjabis' agricultural assets. The spring harvest is almost more important, and, last season, it was bumper. Irrigation too has stepped in as a very large factor in the region that is threatened. It follows that, at the worst, no actual famine is to be feared. But there will be considerable distress if the drought continues. The large accumulation of grain from the spring-harvest together with the certain autumn yield of the enormous irrigated area, will effectually prevent prices from rising unduly, but the peasant who depends upon unirrigated fields will need to buy while he will grow little upon his holding to set against the cost.

The next general event here will be the picture exhibition, which opens on 13th instant. It should be an even greater success than usual, if I may judge from the large number of promising pictures which, I hear, are being sent to it. Amongst the exhibits, not the least interesting is likely to be a motor jinrickshaw. The ladies of Simla have too long put up with coolie labour for propulsion about the station. The present heavy conveyance with its complement of four perspiring hill men, which crawls painfully up hill and dashes with dangerously unrestrained impetus down, is neither safe nor sanitary. It could be replaced, with great advantage to all concerned, by any comparatively silent motor which could be geared to run at a uniform pace up hill and down. The experience of Calcutta shows that ponies soon get used to properly made motors, and the only other danger, that of loss of control, in negotiating steep descents, is certainly not beyond the capacity of the modern machine shop to provide against. A well controlled motor running silently, and at a moderate pace, would certainly be a less terrifying spectacle than is the present vehicle, with its complement of four coolies with blankets streaming behind them, which charges madly round corners down hill, to an accompaniment of bell ringing or shouting. It may be said that the roads are narrow, but the space available is being enlarged and one of the most important of the functions of the Extension Commission which is sitting is to build more throughfares. Some of the proposed routes are (1) from Knockdrin, round the Kainthu spur, and on below the Lukkar Bazaar and Snowden to Sanjaoli and the Mashobra tunnel, and (2) from Christ Church, above the present Mall, to the United Service Club and Barnes Court. Another road that will become available, as soon as the development of the Railway has enabled the tonga service to be discarded, will be the upper section of the cart road which already connects with the Mall, by well graded approaches, at the old bandstand below the Chalet, and near the Public Works offices, and which only requires another link near Boileauganj to afford an excellent route for motors.

There have been a couple of cases of enteric fever about the station, Captain the Honourable H. C. Vane A. D. C. to Lord Ampthill, being one of them, but the season, upon the whole, is a healthy one.

There are likely to be three vacancies in the Viceroy's Executive Council next spring and speculation is already rife here as to the filling of them. Sir Edward Law's tenure as Finance Member ends next March, and Sir Arundel T. Arundel's, as Public Works Member ends next May, and as the latter post is to be split up under the arrangement already known to your readers, the result will be that three new Members will have to be appointed. The Finance Member is usually sent out from England. Whether the first Member for Industry and Commerce will also be selected, as well as being appointed by the Secretary of State, has yet to be announced. The new Member for Revenue and Agriculture will, no doubt, be an Anglo-Indian. For this post the names of the Honourable Mr. Fuller, who became Chief Commissioner of Assam after holding the post of Secretary in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, and of Mr. J. O. Miller, who succeeded Mr. Fuller as Secretary and is now temporarily upon the Viceroy's staff, are naturally the ones most generally mentioned. The selection of either of these officers would create a vacancy in another important post, the Chief Commissionership of Assam requiring to be filled when Mr. Fuller is transferred, and Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department in which Mr. J. Wilson is now officiating, having to be permanently filled, if Mr. J. O. Miller goes. I am glad to say that the rumour which was at one time current here that a vacancy in the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab was impending proves to have been misinformed. The appointment, which has since been made of Mr. Hewett to act as the Home Member of Council, during Sir Denzil Ibbetson's absence on leave, indicates the line that permanent promotion may be expected to take eventually, Sir Denzil Ibbetson's long Punjab experience marking him out as pre-eminently qualified to ultimately succeed Sir Charles Rivaz.

A neat little pamplet has just been issued here by Captain Onslow, popular secretary of the Durand Football Tournament. It gives the history of this annual competition and the rules under which it will be held here next month, and makes the following announcement, which will be read with interest by the members of all Association Football Clubs throught India:—"In 1904 a committee of gentlemen representing the clerical establishment of the various offices of the Government of India secretariats and the Simla Public intimated their wish to present another cup for competition to be played for at the same time as the Durand Challenge cup, value Rupees 1,500, to be called the Simla Challenge Cup which may be won outright, by any team, winning the tournament three years in succession. The Committee gratefully accepted this generous proposal, and this trophy is now added to those which are competed for in the Tournament. The Simla Challenge Cup is in addition to the original Durand Challenge Cup, the Captain's Cup, the Sir Edmond Elles Cup, and the Medals which are already included in the trophies to be carried off by the winning team." The tournament has long been the principal event of its kind in the Indian football world. The addition which has now been made to the valve of its trophies, will no doubt still further increase its popularity. Eleven teams entered for it last year, the Royal Irish Rifles eventually winning, after a close struggle, in the final, with the Queens whom they beat by the narrow margin of one goal to love. The entries, this year, will not be all in for another ten days. An even more exciting contest than that of last year may be expected.

# RUSSIA'S GREAT LOSSES.

## THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

## VOLUNTEER FLEET.

## THE DARDANELLES PASSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Arabia which was captured by the Vladivostock squadron has been released after a quantity of flour and railway material had been removed.

Russia has notified to the Porte that two coal-laden Volunteer steamers are about to pass the Dardanelles, undertaking that they shall retain their character of merchantmen.

Tokio advices state that the Russians lef. 700 dead at Tomucheng. The Japanese casualties were 800. The Japanese captured six guns at Tomucheng and two at Yangtsuling.

The Japanese Consul, Bombay, received the following telegram on Friday night, from his Government :—

The Tomucheng attacking Army reports: In that engagement our casualties totalled 860 whereof 194 were killed and 666 wounded. We buried about 7.0 of the enemy's corpses with due respect. We captured six field-guns, many rifles, shells, large quantities of flour, barley, ammunition, etc.

General Kuroki reports: In the engagement at Yushulintzu and Yangtzuling our casualities totalled 946, including forty officers. The enemy's casualties are estimated to be 2,000 at least. We captured eight officers and 149 men, also two field-guns, many rifles, tents, shells, etc.

The following telegram was received on Saturday morning :—

According to General Kuroki's detailed report, one of the enemy's heaviest reverses, during the engagement at Yushulintzu on 31st July, was at Pyealing five miles south of Yushulintzu, where our detachment turned the flank of a retreating Russian column, consisting of three regiments of infantry with four guns, and severely fired upon its whole line at a distance of 200 to 1,000 metres. In the afternoon the Russians approached the scene under a Red Cross flag to carry away their wounded which we permitted, stopping our fire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser Petersburg has passed Aden bound eastwards.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it is stated from a good source that at least four thousand Russian casualties took place in the last battles in Haicheng district.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that heavy and continous firing was heard at Peitasho in the direction of Port Arthur on Thursday.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese advance troops are ten miles north of Haicheng.

The s. s. Malacca has sailed from Algiers for Port Said.

Russia's undertaking about the two coal laden Volunteer steamers about to pass the Dardanelles was only verbal and the Porte's request for a written undertaking has not been complied with. It is expected that a verbal assurance will be finally accepted.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The Prize Court at Vladivostock justifies the sinking of the "Knight Commander" on the ground that the vessel and cargo were a lawful prize as railway material destined for Chemulpho via Japan was on board.

Reuter wires from Niuchwang that a strong naval force of torpedo gunboats has proceeded up the river to intercept the Russian retreat westward.

The river is navigable for shallow boats for a hundred miles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London 5th August, states that the "Times" correspondent with General Kuroki says that Sunday's action shows that the Russian methods have improved, but they still fail to screen their artillery and employ indirect fire.

### THE SINKING OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

As we have already pointed out the question regarding the sinking of neutral ships carrying contraband of war is likely to be a thorny one. When the American Government declare that action of this kind is opposed to all modern principles of international law, they forget certain proceedings in 1887 which bear directly upon the subject. In that year the Institut de Droit International appointed an international Commission to inquire and report upon the whole question of the visitation and search of merchant vessels, their seizure for carrying contraband, the procedure after seizure, and adjudication by the prize court of the captor. The result was a "projet de loi," and although its provisions cannot as yet be regarded as being binding provisions of international law, they must be considered as at any rate the views of the best representative experts on the subject. We cannot, at the moment, ascertain who the British and American representatives on the Commission were, or what views they expressed, but whatever may have been the line taken by them, we may presume that the provisions of the "projet de loi" embodied the opinions of the majority. After providing for the legal seizure of a neutral merchant vessel the "projet" goes on to say :—

"The capturer of a vessel shall be permitted to burn or sink it after having transhipped the person, who were on board, having unloaded as much of the cargo as possible, and after the commander of the attacking vessel has taken over the charge of the ship's papers and any important objects necessary for the judicial inquiry and for the claims of the owners of the cargo for damages and profits, in the following cases :—1st. When it is impossible to keep the ship afloat on account of its bad condition, the sea being high. 2nd. When the ship's progress is so bad that she cannot keep up with the man-of-war and might easily be recaptured by the enemy. 3rd. When the approach of the enemy in superior numbers gives ground for the fear that the vessels may be recaptured. 4th. When the man-of-war cannot place on the captured vessel a sufficient crew without exposing herself to danger from keeping too small a number of men. 5th. When the harbour to which it would be possible to take the captured vessel is too far away."

At the same time it should be remembered that whatever our particular representatives on this Commission may have held some of our jurists are opposed to the above views. Thus, in Boyd's edition of Weaton we read :—

"If a prize is a neutral ship no circumstances will justify her destruction before condemnation. The only proper reparation to the neutral is to pay him the full value of the property destroyed."

Hall also expresses the same opinion. The "projet de loi" quoted above is practically embodied without material change in the Tsar's Regulations, referred to by us a few days ago. In the absence of details it is not possible to say exactly what the conditions were in the case of the Knight Commander, but the Russian Government may plead that they fell within one or other of the circumstances set forth above. It is scarcely necessary to add that the circumstances attending the recent seizures of vessels in the Red Sea were entirely different, apart from the fact that the question raised there had reference to the status of the Russian Volunteer cruisers.—"Pioneer."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

### Naval Brigade Resignations.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that fifty of the Naval brigade have decided to resign owing to the new regulation imposing extra drill.

## THE PORTE'S DELAYS.

### United States Squadron for Smyrna.

The United States squadron has been ordered to Smyrna owing to Turkey's procrastination in reference to the losses suffered by the American missions at the time of the Armenian massacres and also other claims.

## THE P. & O. AND THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company announce that, owing to the uncertainty which exists in reference to contraband, their steamers will cease carrying passengers and cargo beyond Shanghai, but the steamers will continue to fetch cargo from Japan.

## SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

### Government's Gagging Policy.

### UNUSUAL OPPOSITION PROTEST.

An unprecedented scene took place in the House of Commons, to-night, when practically the whole of the Opposition, led by Mr. Asquith, refused to leave the House for a division on a closuring motion of Mr. Balfour's in committee on a minor Bill.

Mr. Lowther, Chairman of Committees, and also acting speaker finally prevailed on the members to leave without naming them, and the Opposition then left in a body and the Bill passed Committee stage.

## THE READING ELECTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Reading, having polled 4,770 votes against Mr. Keyser, the Conservative candidate, who polled 4,540.

Mr Isaacs replaces Mr. Palmer, the Liberal member who resigned.

## SEQUEL TO THE FALSE TELEGRAM CASE.

### EX-POLICE SERGEANT CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, Moulive Buzul-Karin, third Presidency Magistrate delivered a lengthy judgment in the case in which Mr. Frederick Gainsford, Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta charged Walsh, ex-Sergeant of the Bengal police with extortion and cheating in respect of Rs. 200. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

## THE PREVENTION OF ENTERIC.

### LECTURE BY COLONEL FORMAN.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 6.

In course of a lecture delivered here yesterday, on enteric fever, by Colonel Forman, Royal Army Medical Corps, he referred to the present epidemic of that disease in this garrison and said 45 men were now lying ill in hospital. He discussed the causation and prevention of enteric, exploding the water-borne theory as to its cause which was till recently rampant. It was his conviction that the solution of the problem of prevention would only be attained when every officer during his term at Woolwich or Sandhurst is put through a course of elementary hygiene. It should be an important part of his examinations, and before he is appointed to command a troop or Company he should give further proof by examination that he is fully alive to the issues at stake. The best general that ever conducted a campaign was helpless if disease had full swing among his troops. He cited the outbreak of enteric fever at Bloemfontein as a case in point saying "who could say what would have been the outcome if the Boers had been a well organized enemy and could have attacked with vigor while Lord Roberts' army was staggering under an epidemic, the most disastrous to the British army since the Crimea."

## MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

In the long deferred final tie in the Madras Hockey Tournament, the Madras Cricket Club, yesterday, defeated the Leicestershire Regiment by two goals, scored by Partridge, to nil. A large crowd gathered to witness the game despite the showery and threatening weather. One goal was scored in each half. After the match was over, Mrs. A. J. Yorke presented the trophy and cups to the winning team.

## AT LHASSA.

### BRITISH MISSION REACHES LAMAS' CAPITAL.

### GRAND LAMA REPORTED STILL AT LAHSSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The Tibet Mission reached Lhasa without further opposition at noon on the 3rd August, all well.

LATER.

An official report from General Macdonald shows that the Dalai Lama is in one of the monasteries in the neighbourhood of Lhassa. It would appear, therefore, that there is no fear of his complicating matters by endeavouring to get away into the interior. The Amban has been to see Colonel Younghusband.

The sum allotted in the Military Budget for the Tibet Mission was £300,000, but the amount likely to be expended during the current financial year will probably be three times that amount.

## THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

### DEATH OF MRS. PYM.

POONA, AUGUST 7.

Mrs. Pym, wife of the Bishop of Bombay, was attacked by cholera, and died after a short illness on Saturday afternoon. The Bishop, who was on a tour at Ahmednagar, was summoned by telegram and arrived by special train in the evening. General Richardson meeting his lordship at the station and breaking the sad intelligence. The funeral took place this morning. The Bishop and his two little daughters were the chief mourners. There were not many people present, Mrs. Pym's short illness and its fatal termination being known to but few in Poona. Colonel Owen and Mr. DuBoulay who represented Lord and Lady Lamington, Captain Meynell and Mr. Crowe from Ganeshkind, the Hon. Mr. Fulton Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, General Richardson, Mr. Sladen I. C. S., Mr. Lamb, I. C. S., and a few others followed the cortege to the cemetery where the Ven. Archdeacon Scott and the Rev. DeCoetlogen performed the funeral rites. The coffin was conveyed on a gun carriage from the deceased's residence to the gate of the cemetery whence it was carried by a party of sergeants of the 93rd Highlanders. Wreaths were sent by Lord and Lady Lamington and many others. The deceased lady was liked by many and will be missed in the Bombay Presidency.

The theatrical performance which was to take place at Ganeshkind to-morrow has been postponed on account of the death of Mrs. Pym.

## ILLNESS OF CAPTAIN JEUNE.

### ENTERIC AT POONA.

Captain Jeune Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lamington is at present in the Sassoon Hospital suffering from fever.

There are a few cases of typhoid fever in the hospital. Miss Kent governess to the children of the Lord Bishop is down with enteric and also another lady from Wanowrie. Both are now passing through the critical stage.

## DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.

The Kour Saheb of Patiala has had bad luck this year. Within a fortnight he lost two of his best horses; now Northumberland has died of fever. At the last Bombay meeting this horse threw Southall, his jockey, and ran riderless the whole way and managed to win the big event of the day, the Grand Western Handicap.

## A CASE OF BURGLARY.

POONA, AUGUST 7.

A burglary has taken place in the house of Surgeon Captain Evans, retired Surgeon of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. It is stated that on Friday evening Dr. and Mrs. Evans had gone for a drive leaving the cash box in one of the rooms. The box contained a pair of gold bangles, gold necklace and notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000. The thief is not yet discovered by the police.

## THE POLO ACCIDENT.

### MR. ROSS IMPROVING.

Mr. Ross, who met with a polo accident about three weeks ago, has returned to consciousness for the last three days.

## A POPULAR OFFICER.

### GENERAL PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, AUGUST 7.

At a public meeting, held here, regret was expressed for the sudden transfer of Dr. Nikam, and it was resolved to pray the Surgeon General and the Governor of Bombay to cancel the transfer. Even the local mahars sympathised with the meeting.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Major Anderson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command, has been granted an extension of five years in his appointment.

Captain Anderson, Pelham, 10th Hussars, has been selected for the adjutancy of the Lincoln Imperial Yeomanry and is ordered home.

Captain Smith, South Wales Borderers, and Lieutenant Campbell, 59th Rifles, have been selected to command the Coolie Corps and the Bullock Cart Train respectively now being raised for service in Tibet.

The question of furlough for long service British soldiers in India is, we understand engaging attention, and arrangements will probably be made to enable men to visit Home in the summer months.

It has been decided that all Native Mountain Batteries in India are to be commanded by Majors instead of Captains.

The Hazara Pioneer Battalion will probably be numbered 106, thus filling a gap in the "Army List" among the regiments of the Bombay Command.

## THE DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

THE Dallas Company on Saturday night gave a very successful performance of the "Belle of New York." There was a good house and applause was frequent. The Company will appear for three nights longer when the present visit will close. To-night the "Three Little Maids" will be repeated, to-morrow night "The Messenger Boy" will be given again, and on Wednesday night "The Geisha" will be produced.

## RACING AT POONA.

### SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

At this afternoon's meeting the racing was excellent and the attendance large. Details :—

The Little Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement, which have never won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Allowance—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 900, 5lbs.; Rs. 200, 10lbs.; Rs. 100, 14lbs., (not accumulative.) Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 8st 12lbs ..... Foster 1
Mr J Jackson's b a h Hermit 9st..... Hearoo 2
Kour Saheb of Patiala's c a h Shah Jehan 8st 11lbs ..... Elliott 3

Also ran.—Paleface 9st. 10lbs.; Mosumma 8st. 11lbs.; Zuriff 8st. 5lbs.; Umber 8st. 4lbs.; Rightful 8st. 4lbs.; Erban 7st. 13lbs.; Grey Ghost II 7st. 12lbs.; Yerbo 7st. 12lbs.; Settler 7st. 10lbs.; and Sisaxi 7st. 0lbs.

Betting: 7 to 2 Shah Jehan, 4 to 1 Hermit, 5 to 1 Grey Fox, 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

Umber led to the half-mile where Paleface and Grey Fox took up the running to the bend where Grey Fox got in front and won by a length half length between second and third.

Time—1min. 19secs.

The Arab Trial Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have never won a flat race value Rs. 2000. W. A. raised 3lbs. Allowances—Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 1,400, 5lbs.; Rs. 900, 10lbs.; Rs. 200 14lbs.; Rs. 100, 21lbs. (not accumulative.) Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mssrs G K and D D's b a h Bendigo 6st 10lbs..... Melsom 1
Mr A K Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 11b ..... Hoyt 2
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Berlin 6st 10lbs. ..... Native 3

Also ran:—Silvermane 8st. 6lbs.; Sapphire 8st. 0lbs.; Arbistan 8st. 11b.; Nainava 8st. 1 lbs; Sahab 7st. 7lbs. and Hadur 6st. 13lbs.

Betting—5 to 4 Bendigo, 4 to 1 Berlin, 6 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

Berlin went away with the lead followed by Sapphire. At the half-mile Bendigo came through and obtained a two lengths lead and held it to the finish; a head between second and third. Time—4mins. 40secs.

The August Plate.—Winner, Rs. 300; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1902. W. A. and C. raised 7lbs. Allowances—Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 2,000 5lbs.; Rs. 1,400, 10lbs.; Rs. 900, 14lbs.; 200, 21lbs.; Rs. 100, 28lbs. (not accumulative.) Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Metha's Blue Blood 8st.....Melsom 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's br aus g Tubal Cain, 9st 7lbs.....Foster 2
Mr Keiso's c e g Child's Guide, 8st 13lbs...Hearoo 3

Also ran:—Wedlock 9st. 2lbs.; Dukimar 9st. 2lbs.; Springlock 9st. 2lbs.; Adelaide 8st. 11lbs.; Prestwick, 6st; Miss Windsor 8st. 7lbs.; and Half-a-Crown 7st. 7lbs.

Betting:—Evens Tubal Cain, 5 to 2 Child's Guide, 8 to 1 Blue Blood, and 10 to 1 the others.

Blue Blood made the pace and shaking off the challenge from Tubal Cain won by two lengths. Time—1min. 17 1-2 seconds.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31 March, 1902, of race value Rs. 150, or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lb.; three times, 12lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. G. H. S. Mahomed and A. A. Sait's g a h Mooreed 8st. 9lbs. ..... Hoyt 1
Mr. M. Goculdas and A. Ananji's g a h Calcutta 7st. 5lbs. ..... Dhondi 2
Mr. H. B. Pike's b a h Bandit, 11 8st. 2lbs ...Foster 3

Also ran:—Kour Saheb 9st. 12lbs.; Turn of Luck 9st. 4lbs.; Sugger 9st. 0lbs; Haji 9st. 0lbs; Bugler 9st 0lbs; False Start 8st. 12lb.; Cardigan 8st. 2lb.; Shahoon 7st. 10lbs. and Swazi 8st. 12lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 Turn of Luck; 5 to 1 Siwazi and Mooreed, 6 to 1 Calcutta and Sugger, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Swazi led Turn of Luck for some distance and then the latter assumed the lead but going wide at the bend let Morreed through and the latter won by a length and a half easily. Half a length between second and third. Time 1min. 10 1-2sec.

The Medium Pony Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50.—A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,400 or over since 31st March 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's bl aus m Gun Metal 8st. 11lbs. Robinson 1
Mr. A. W. P's b aus m Min 9st. 6lbs. ... .. Murphy 2
Messrs. M. G. and A. Nanji's b au m Olga 8st. 2lbs. ..... Foster 3

Also ran.—Indabba 9st. 8lbs. Koco 9st. 4lbs., Whitefoot 8st. 7lbs., Ping Pong 8st. 4lbs., Lady Jess 7st. 6lbs.

Gun Metal was the first away and getting a length lead held her field safe, winning in a common canter by two lengths, same distance between second and third.

The Closed Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 14-1 and under, new measurement, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50. 14-1 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

Maj. F. Edwards g a g Fiddler, 11st. 11b... Capt. Meynell 1
Mr. W. H. Anderson's g a h Surhan, 9st. 5lbs. Mr. Anderson 2
Maj. C. F. Murray's b a h Salvation, 10st. 3lbs. Capt. Jameson 3

Also ran:—Bikanir 10st. 9lbs; Khalifa 10st. 9lbs; Playful 10st. 3lbs; Black Flag 10st. 0lb; Dachshund 9st. 5lbs; and Chicz-a-dee 9st. 11lbs;

Betting:—6 to 4 against Fiddler; 5 to 1 Salvation and Chick-a-dee; 10 to 1 Surhan and Bikanir; longer odds the rest.

Fiddler led all the way and won easily by two lengths half, a length between second and third.

## TRAGEDY AT HONGKONG.

### A SEPOY'S MADNESS.

A SAD fatality occurred at Hongkong on the 16th July. At the entrance to the harbour lies a small island called Stone Cutters. The three Native Regiments stationed in Hongkong take it in turns to furnish a detachment to guard the Batteries on the island. This week, writes our correspondent, eight men of the 114th Mahrattas were at the East Fort. Four men were on duty and their relief (of four men) were sitting in the guard-room and its verandah. The afternoon was very hot and sultry, and a thunderstorm was gradually working up. The sentry at about 3-30 p.m. left his post and walked to a piece of rising ground about ten yards away from and commanding the guard-room. Arriving there, he found that the remaining seven men of the guard, overcome by the heat, were lying down. Kneeling down he commenced firing rapidly at the men in the guard room. His first shot killed a private and the Naik starting up to discover the reason of the shot dropped to the second. The sentry then commenced firing at the remainder wounding one slightly in the back and just missing three others. After firing seven shots, he went back to his post and pulling off his right boot pressed the muzzle of his rifle to his chest and pulled the trigger with his toe.

The men of the other guard furnished by the 114th Maharattas and some Gunners stationed on the island turned out on the alarm being received, but on arriving at the scene of the catastrophe found the sentry dead.

A telephone message was sent to the Adjutant who at once came out by launch, investigated the matter, and posted a fresh guard. The bodies were handed over to the Police, who after examination returned them to the Regiment for burial on the 18th, and said that an inquest was unnecessary. A Military Court of Inquiry was held on the 18th, but no reason could be discovered for the deed.

From the evidence adduced, it appears that the sentry and his two victims had been on most friendly terms just before he was posted at 2 p.m., and it is generally believed that the sentry overcome by the heat and the thundery weather suddenly "went off his head," committed the crime, and then realized what he had done turned his rifle on himself and ended his own existence.

## THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

CLOUDY and cool and no rain worth mentioning describes the present climate of Poona, and crowded and busy with floods of amusement is the verdict on its social condition. I doubt if the Cantonment was ever face to face with a more lively and active season, why it is hard to say, unless that it becomes every year more and more a centre for leave-takers and holiday-seekers, and people who shun the heat of the plains. These irresponsibles, added to the official section that come here for four months in their yearly circuit and the military who are stationed more or less premanently, make a by no means dull or inconsiderable crowd. The young and the gay among them must have amusement and by Jove! they do have it in deadly earnest. They fly off in the afternoons at various tangents to polo or cricket or rackets or tennis and make up tournaments and matches and setts with deep and desperate designs. Then come the Races, once a week extra meetings now until the real Poona Races concentrate the energies of horses, jockies, starters, bookies and their bettors in the merry and mad rush for cups and places. These are the daily distractions. Golf is played by the sedate seekers after exercise and modest distraction mornings and afternoons, while the happy owners of good horses join the hunt where Jacks nearly always turn out too, and they and the hunters have a glorious time in the early dawn all round Poona. The ground is still hard in parts, for the rain has not gone very deep yet. The horses on the polo-ground raise a considerable dust when playing, for until we have a good downpour the turf will be by no means ideal. As for evening entertainments they are of every kind. Dances have been and will be again. Sir Archibald Hunter has given two extremely successful ones, his hospitable house being filled to overflowing, and floor and decorations all that could be desired. A Scotch Reel was a welcome diversion in the programme of the first, and was so successful that it was entered twice in the programmes of the second dance. The Highlander Contingent gave it the necessary realism and very probably took it as a compliment to their kilts. There are more dances coming on before long, great and small concerts, theatricals and sing-songs, and meanwhile the giving of dinners goes on with a steadiness and a perseverance that does credit to Poona digestions and Poona hospitality, not to mention its accomplished cooks. I saw it stated in your contemporary that the flies which swarm and perch in Poona are believed by many to have caused the complaint that has attacked so many in the Cantonment. Might not a rigid and unbroken course of luxurious dinner-parties be just as easily at the bottom of the mischief? The flies are maddening, there is no doubt, and are quite capable of doing any damage external or internal and are moreover of no earthly use in the place.

The roses this year are very lovely and seem planted more extensively than ever. There are some depressing people who tell Poona-ites that they should see the roses elsewhere, meaning that we would then think nothing of what we are justified in being proud of. The greater part of these beautiful plants are certainly, we must admit, primly settled in flower-pots or tubs, they do not get their own way for a moment, are not trained over porch or trellis, or even allowed to feel that they are permanent inhabitants of any one compound. They probably spend five short blooming years round one bungalow, and are auctioned off when their official or unofficial owner retires or moves on to another place and post. The roses go then in dozens, in pots and tubs, to delight a new inhabitant, and their first compound knows them no more. If the Poona roses could be permitted to form more permanent habits, I am sure they would be happier and easily rival most other places in July and August at least. They are now available for reckless use in delightful table decorations that lend a touch of glory to the solidest of dinners.

There are some Chiefs and Sirdars and big Jagirdhars come to spend the season or part of it in Poona; they are to be seen driving about in their bright-coloured turbans or head-dresses, with coachmen and syces in vivid liveries. Mrs. M. A. Ali Beg gave a brilliant Purdah party on the 4th to which a large number of ladies, European and Native, were invited to meet H. E. Lady Lamington. The function was a most successful and interesting one, and was held in a large house in the Civil Lines hired for the occasion. Mr. Crowe is the recipient of some farewell dinners. He and Mrs. Crowe were the guests of the evening at Government House on the 4th, and Mr. Crowe is being entertained at the Club of Western India on Friday. These by no means end the farewell parties that indicate the goodwill of Mr. Crowe's numerous friends and their regret at his departure from among them.

The Chief is losing his A. D. C. Lord George Murray, who returns to his regiment. This young officer had become a general favorite, but Poona will be consoled by the fact that he is succeeded by Lord Montgomerie who will doubtless become as popular as his predecessor, for here, as elsewhere, we dearly love a lord.

The river is very brown, and though not yet overflowing, it is full, and Rosherville is the haunt of the young and the fair on the afternoons when there is no other excitement. Sunday brings a large contingent to occupy all available boats and the dainty toilettes of a riverine type are ever a delight to the onlookers as well as to the wearers. Indeed in general dress is a strong point of this Poona season. Whether it is that the large hats in vogue give an opportunity, not to be resisted, for exquisite floral and gauzy decorations, or that fashion dictates a display of delicate shades in cloudy materials draped with delicate laces and that the hats are only the natural crown to such costumes, the whole effect is both brilliant and picturesque. To describe any special toilette would be almost impossible and certainly invidious, for so many are as near perfection as can be. Unfortunately most of them suggest a long and varied bill as to items. Still it must be remembered that a Poona season is a campaign in itself and requires the uniform and equipment necessary to render it a success.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### CHESHIRES "A" vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A league match was played on Saturday evening on the Cooperage ground when the Cheshire "A" team opposed the Bombay Gymkhana team. There was a large gathering of onlookers round the enclosure. The start was made somewhat later than usual and the Gymkhana were short of three of their men and had to draw upon substitutes. On the whole the Gymkhana did not fare well, but at the same time there was quite an absence of the lively play, which the spectators, familiar with the Cheshires' displays in the previous matches, expected to see. From the kick off, the Cheshires attacked the Gymkhana goal and sent in a couple of well-timed shots, but they were well cleared by the goal-keeper. Play had been in progress for some considerable time before the Military scored their first point. The second goal followed soon after and that was all the Military achieved during the first half of the game. Shortly after the resumption, the Cheshires forced a corner and this resulted in a third point being added to their score. Play thereafter proceeded in midfield and in the Civil territories for the rest of the time and no change came in the score till just before the close when the Civil defence once more gave way before the Military attack. Score :—

Cheshires ..... 4 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil.

## A GORDON-BENNET RACE FOR INDIA.

The Motor Union of Western India, an Association now in course of formation, having for its object the furtherance of the Automobile movement in this part of India, has lost very little time in getting to work in a practical manner, and the Motor Reliability Trial, which, it has been arranged, shall be held, under its auspices, in Christmas week this year, marks an interesting epoch in the coming of the motor car to India. The trial referred to is to be held between Delhi and Bombay. It is not to be a race at all, but to be a trial of the best car under all conditions. Indeed, fast speed will cause disqualification, the maximum speed allowed being 30 miles an hour. The trial is open to any motor car whatever, of any shape, of any size, of any horsepower and with any fuel, and practically the only reservation made is to the effect that the cars shall be privately owned, and shall be driven by amateurs. The trial will consist of an 8 days' run, the distance between Delhi and Bombay being about 880 miles. The track simply follows the old Agra Road, which is in a good state of repair throughout the greater portion of its length. The maximum mileage to be covered in one day will be about 150 miles, the minimum being about 75. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, having heard of the trial, has come forward in a most generous manner, and has offered a valuable Cup to be competed for outright, and to be presented to the car which comes through the trial with the least number of unauthorised stops. A further list of prizes will be published shortly, and judging from the support which has been accorded to the movement, during the few weeks, since its proposal, there is every reason to anticipate that the contest will be a great success. Motor Trials organised on this basis naturally have the support and well wishes of everybody. Touring at a reasonable speed throughout the country is certainly to be encouraged and the way to find out which is the best car for India is undoubtedly to invite those owning the cars to try them one against another, and so arrive at a solution. It is hoped that among the numerous globe trotters who will pay a visit to India during the next cold weather, several will be found ready to bring their cars, to participate in the trial, and this would indeed make the contest particularly interesting.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON JULY, 22.

### THE MALACCA INCIDENT.

Everything this week, even the great ceremony of Wednesday at the Guildhall, has been over shadowed by the high-handed proceeding of a Russian Volunteer cruiser in seizing and retaining in circumstances of unnecessary harshness—I had almost written a stronger word—the P. and O. steamer Malacca, while on her way to the Far East. Although there has been no panic, and "pace," the St. Petersburg Press little or no exaggeration of the case in this country, the conduct of the Russian Captain has excited universal indignation accompanied by a firm determination to insist upon the release of the Malacca whatever the consequences. In this matter we are all one; Liberals quite as much as Conservatives insist upon a firm attitude on the part of the King's Government. Had the Malacca been overhauled by a regular Russian man-of-war, the incident would not have excited half so much interest, though even in that case the placing of her in charge of a prize crew would on the facts, as we know them, have been regarded as a straining if not an actual breach of international law and the comity of nations. What makes the affair additionally vexatious is that the act is to all intents piratical. A Russian vessel passes out of the Black Sea and through the Dardanelles as a merchantman. But immediately it reaches the Red Sea, it drops its pacific character and in a moment is transformed into a fighting cruiser. "Oh, for an hour of Palmerston!" exclaimed Mr. W. Keswick M. P., at a political meeting in Surrey the other day and a similar desire must have been expressed by many other people during the past few days. However, it would not be fair to blame the Government on what we know at present. But it will be a relief to many if we can be told that their action in the matter did not stop at the protest which our Ambassador in St. Petersburg was instructed to make. No official statement as to the result of the steps taken by the British Government has been made up to the time of writing, but every thing points to the conclusion that the Russian Government has climbed down and is prepared to eat the leek. It would have been almost incredible if it had not done so; but it is astonishing how widespread has been the inclination, not only here but on the Continent and in the United States to regard the Malacca outrage—for it is an outrage—as premeditated and designed to draw Europe into the War in the Far East so that by this means the losing side might be able to save its face. Whatever may be the issue of the present unpleasantness, it is satisfactory to know that the attitude of the Press of France has been not only correct but friendly to England, and in this it would seem to have reflected the views of M. Delcasse and his colleagues. Indeed there is every reason to believe that the authorities of the Quai d'Orsay have exerted their influence with Russia to induce her to withdraw from an untenable position and to make the "amende honorable" to our flag.

### LORD CURZON AND THE CITY.

In the presence of an audience that filled the Guildhall, though not to an inconvenient extent, Lord Curzon was on Wednesday presented with the Freedom of London, an honour which any man may be proud of and which as its recipient on this occasion said is the free gift of the Corporation of the greatest city in the world. Although the gathering was such a large one, it was not perhaps quite as representative as one is accustomed to see on such occasions, and I should have thought it might not have been impossible to secure a better show of men distinguished in various walks of life. But two causes contributed to keep some away—first the all night sitting of the House of Commons and next the heat. If this tropical weather continues, we shall have to hold all such assemblies as that I am referring to, not at midday, but in the evening when the sun has gone. It was generally expected that Lord Curzon would make a long speech and those who were privileged to assist at the interesting function were not disappointed. Indeed Lord Curzon spoke for an hour—a fine performance for one who, as he wrote the other day, is an invalid and only leaves his bed to perform duties that cannot be avoided. By the way Lord Curzon was not looking ill and it may be hoped that the vigour he showed on Wednesday is an indication that he is recovering. The telegraph will have acquainted you with the general scope of the speech which covered a good many subjects and contained some remarks about the rule of the native Princes that will no doubt be read with interest as well as curiosity in India. After dwelling on the "steady and growing advance in the loyalty of the Indian people" he proceeded:—"There is another respect in which India has been advancing by leaps and bounds and on which I should like to say a brief word. In the point to which I am about to refer, I doubt if India would be recognized by those who knew it a generation ago. The British public knows that about one-fourth or one-fifth of the population there is under the rule of native Princes and chiefs, though subject,

of course, in all essentials to the British Parliament. There are many hundreds of these chiefs all included, but the most important of them number less than 100. In this country you know all about their ancient lineage, their customs and courts, the loyalty that they exhibit to the Crown. But it has sometimes been the fashion here to regard them as picturesque excrescences from the dull uniformity of Indian life, to look upon them as survivals of an obsolete era without any practical utility and sometimes sunk in selfishness and letbargy. My lords, that is not my idea of the Indian Princes. I have always been a devoted believer of the continued existence of the native States in India, and an ardent well-wisher of the native Princes, but I believe in them not as relics, but as rulers not as puppets, but as living factors in the administration. I want them to share the responsibilities as well as the glories of British rule. Therefore, it is that I have ventured to preach to them the gospel of duty, of common service in the interests of the Empire, of a high and strenuous life. But you cannot expect them to attain these standards unless you give them an adequate education, and therefore it is that in consultation with them we have revised the entire curriculum of the Chiefs' colleges in India, which have been set up for their instruction, and if you thus train and educated them you must give them an object and a career. It is for this reason that, by permission of his Majesty the King, I founded that institution known as the Imperial Cadet Corps, where we give military education to the pick of the Indian aristocracy, and which will eventuate as time goes on in granting for the first time commissions as British officers to Indian chiefs, nobles, and gentlemen. My lords and gentlemen, that is a policy of trust, but I am confident that it will be repaid, for already the Princes of India are giving to our efforts the response that might be expected of their nobility of character and their high traditions. They are coming forward in response to our appeals. They welcome and do not resent these changes, and we are gradually, nay, I think we are quickly, creating there the spectacle of a throne surrounded by feudatories who not only render military service, but who also vie with it in administrative energy and devotion to the welfare of their people." These words as one heard them from the lips of the speaker seemed to suggest that they had even a greater significance than was disclosed; whether that is so or not, time will show.

### THE COLONIAL BOYCOTT OF BRITISH INDIANS.

The debate on the Colonial Office vote in the House of Commons yesterday was mainly concerned with the Chinese labourer, but there was considerable discussion about the status of the British Indian in which Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree specially distinguished himself by a bold defence of his fellow countrymen. The matter was opened by Mr. Chamberlain who, speaking early in the debate after Sir Henry Fowler's opening attack, declared that the transference of labour from one part of the world to another was of enormous importance to the Empire. Sir Henry Fowler had asked why Indians were not invited to Johannesburg in place of the Chinamen. He personally would favor such a step but there were difficulties. Absolutely open intercourse between South Africa and India would result in time in the over-running of the latter country by "an immigration of the under-fed over-numerous population of India." Against the character of the Indian settlers he had no complaint. Their habits and action had been criticised very severely by the white inhabitants of South Africa, and as he was frank enough to tell them, without reason. He thought these immigrants were as a rule sufficiently moral not to fear comparison even with the white inhabitants. They were, he thought, extremely industrious, extremely sober, and extremely thrifty; they worked for much lower wages than the white inhabitants, and somehow or other they had contrived to take a great deal of the retail trade which had been hitherto enjoyed by the white man. Therefore he refused to lend himself in any way to any denunciation of their Indian fellow-subjects, as men and as citizens. He thought, however, that the white colonists were justified in in keeping South Africa to themselves and he recognised that the necessary steps would involve certain hardships upon existing immigrants, though how he came to confuse a possible future restriction of immigrants to the infliction of injustice upon present immigrants he did not pause to explain. This lacuna in his argument spoiled all the good effect of his previous remarks. But there was worse to follow. He went on to declare that the Indian Government was unreasonable to protest against this flagrant injustice. The Indian Government, he said, took, as it ought to do, the interests of India solely into account, but he thought it should also make allowance for local conditions in South Africa. When approached with regard to the immigration of mine coolies, the Indian Government had proposed to make conditions with regard to Indians already in the Transvaal and all those who might come in the future. He thought they should have been over-ruled. They had a right to demand fair consideration for present settlers. But they had no business to do anything further. Besides, he did not think India could have provided enough miners, nor did he believe they would have borne the hard labour of the mines. Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree's speech was an improvement upon this effort. He did not speak long, but he put the case for the Indian clearly and with commendable energy. He began by traversing the concluding remark of the late Colonial Secretary. Had better treatment been promised, he declared that it would have been possible to obtain all the labour necessary for the South African mines from India. There was no real danger of the immigration of Indians becoming over-whelming. "The Indian's wished to be safeguarded against degradation, and among his great deeds Lord Curzon had done nothing more popular or just than that stand of his on behalf of the rights of the King's Indian subjects. He had been surprised to hear the ex-Colonial Secretary say that the Indian Government should have been forced to abandon this attitude. It would have been an evil day if any such step had been taken. He thanked the Colonial Secretary for the sympathetic attention he had given to his representatives, but he believed the matter had gone beyond his hands. Time after time, in spite of the pledges which he had willingly given, a tendency was shown in South Africa, and even with the countenance of the responsible administrators there, to oppress and tyrannise our British Indian subjects and trample under foot their few remaining rights. When the pledges given were being broken over and over again in sprit and when, moreover, that was done, not from any sound reason, but from mere prejudice, he wondered that any British Administrator should be found to give any encouragement to such a course. Since the British administration had been established in the Transvaal, the position of our Indian fellow-subjects in the country had been made much worse than it was under the Boer Government, and they had lost right after right. The question was not one merely of the treatment of a few Indians in South Africa; it was an Imperial question affecting three hundred million people in India. He was entitled to ask the Colonial Secretary to make a declaration as to how this great question was being treated by the Government, what representations were going to be made to Lord Milner, and whether he and Sir Arthur Lawley would be asked to discountenance rather than encourage unreasonable prejudices on the part of the colonists towards the Indian residents. If he could not hold out any hope in the matter, then let the people of India no longer remain under false hopes of British protection and of British intervention for the security of their rights. To this fervent and dignified appeal Mr. Lyttelton devoted attention in his reply. He thought it would be impossible in the future to compel the South African colonies to receive British Indian immigrants if they chose to pass laws for their exclusion, "If you attempted to coerce any colony in such a position, you would lose it. But you may endeavour by every possible means you can to persuade them that such a policy is short sighted, inhumane, deficient from the Imperial point of view, and so forth; but you must stop short at persuasion; anything like compulsion is, in my opinion, absolutely impossible." If the colonists chose in the future to pass a law making it difficult for British Indians to enter the country, though he should regret it deeply, it could not be resisted. The case was far different, however, in regard to those Indians who had come in during the time of the Dutch Republics and on whose behalf Minister after Minister had made repeated protests and repeated claims. It would be inconsistent with the national honour and dignity to refuse them the privilege they possessed before—in other words to say that they should not have under the King's flag that which the Boer Republic rightly gave them. "In my opinion," he concluded, "that is a matter which has only got to be placed clearly and distinctly before the Transvaal Government as it has been in despatches not yet published, and I am certain that the citizens of that country, who value the honour of the British name as much as any one in this House, will appreciate that the national honor and dignity is at stake in dealing with the British Indians who are resident there, and that they will freely accord that right to them." This conclusion is right—so far as it goes. But the references to 'citizens' as the controlling factor in the situation is strange seeing that the Transvaal colony is not yet self-governing. In view of the ambiguity of the last sentence and the sorrowful admission of Sir Muncherjee that he believed the matter had gone beyond Mr. Lyttelton's hands, it would not be well to hope too sanguinely for justice. There is still a wish that the Imperial Government will retreat before the ignorant prejudices of the South African colonists in spite of the commendable attitude of Lord Curzon and the strenuous protests of Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.

### THE LONG SITTING AND THE DUNDONALD INCIDENT.

By the clock, the calendar, common knowledge and other accepted authorities, it is impossible to get more than twenty four hours into one day. Imperial Parliament, however, is a law to itself and it can succeed against all probability. This week for instance, it squeezed twenty five hours into Tuesday and heightened the incongruity by spending the greater part of them in what is usually known as Wednesday. In other words it met at two o'clock on Tuesday and did not adjourn until nearly four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Sittings longer than this have been known in the past—one, even, has lasted over three days—but of late year, they have been very rare, and when they occur, they create discussion. The beginning of the trouble was on Monday when the Opposition asked for a day to move a vote of censure on the Protectionist leanings of the various members of the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour suggested that if the Liberals would be good and finish off the Committee stage of the Budget Bill that evening, he would allow them to move their censure on Thursday. If they would not do that he would defer the debate until the first week of August. In spite of the allurements of the holidays, the Opposition declined to forfeit their discussion of the Budget. But they were determined that Mr. Balfour should pay fully for his arrangements and indeed, apart from any irritation, the Budget was a subject on which discussion cannot well be expected to be silent. Tuesday began fairly quietly, but excitement grew in the evening when Mr. Lloyd George moved the adjournment of the House to draw attention to the conduct of Lord Dundonald. He blamed the General for taking a side in a political struggle in the colony and pointed out how injudicious such an action would be. He also contrasted the difference between the action taken by the Government in the case of Sir Redvers Buller and the lack of action in the case of Lord Dundonald. When he sat down, a curious incident occurred in which Mr. Arnold-Forster and Mr. Churchill were the actors. Mr. Churchill has an instinct for the lime-light and his audacity constantly increases his reputation for he is always somehow or other in the right. The Secretary for War and Mr. Winston rose together, The Speaker called Mr. Arnold-Forster, but Mr. Winston Churchill remained standing imperturbable amid a constantly increasing din. The Speaker said he had called upon the Secretary for War: Mr. Swift MacNeill asked if it was not usual for a member to second a motion. The Speaker, thereupon admitted that if he had known that Mr. Churchill had desired to second the motion he would have called him. Mr. Churchill declared that he did: his name was called, and he began his speech. There have been few men who have questioned the ruling of the chair and have succeeded in their claim. After a characteristic oration from Mr. Churchill, the Secretary for War replied accusing the Opposition of making party capital out of the Dundonald incident and embittering feeling in Canada. He practically granted all that Mr. Lloyd-George demanded in the way of forbidding Lord Dundonald's participation in Canadian politics. "Quite independently of the hon. member," he said, "and unaware of his intention I have instructed Lord Dundonald to return home and to take no part in what appears to be a political and controversial discussion." The reason why he had risen before Mr. Churchill was, he explained, because he wished to anticipate Mr. Churchill. He would then have saved the appearance in the papers of some of the wounding remarks which Mr. Churchill, in the discharging of his duty had felt it imperative to make. At a quarter past eleven the Budget debate was resumed and continued more or less monotonously throughout the night with divisions, speeches and abortive "counts-outs" until the sun rose. Presently those members who had gone home early returned from a night's rest and breakfast to relieve those who had been on duty since the previous day. But the Budget still ran on. At two o'clock in the morning a time had occurred when a little tactful treatment would have ended the sitting. The tact, however, was wanting. The sitting continued until past three in the afternoon and one of the last and most amusing incidents of the struggle was a brief argument between the Speaker and Mr. Balfour as to whether, Parliamentarily Speaking, the day was Tuesday or Wednesday. The Premier lost the fight, and the victory of the speaker has obliterated Wednesday from the records of Parliament; for, the time of commencement having passed, no beginning could be made. Meanwhile Wednesday's business will have to be arranged for another day. And, already the agenda of the remnants of the session contains as much business as it can very well hold.

### A PROTEST AGAINST THE TEA DUTY.

At the East India Association last Wednesday Mr. J. D. Rees C.I.E. expressed astonishment that successive Government should be able to raise the tea-tax from two-pence to four-pence and from four-pence at one burst to eight-pence without the slightest outcry in England. Indeed the matter is curious. Tea is almost as popular and certainly more widely consumed than strong drink. It employs a capital of forty millions, practically the whole of which is held in the British Isles. Yet there is no murmur at the raising of the duty and despite the meetings of the tea planters, and the East India Association, the tea protest is dead—deader, even, than Queen Anne. There is no political party going to the country on tea: there is no protest from Protectionists because British tea from a British posession grown by British labour has been taxed: there is no word from the temperance party to protest against the taxing of tea while excise is left at its old level. The population of Great Britain content themselves with drinking tea and saying nothing. If a word of criticism is not out of place with regard to Mr. Rees's paper it must be confessed that it was rather discoursive for a deliberative body, such as the East India Association. A little stiffening, rearrangement and conciseness in argument would not have been out of place. A large portion of it was delivered extempore. Now Mr. Rees is an excellent spontaneous speaker to whom it is a real pleasure to listen, but his style lends itself to diffuseness—and vastly entertaining diffuseness it is—so readily that he should not have run the risk of extempore talking at the Association meeting. As a result his remarks were a little too airy for any listener who wanted to 'whole-hog' a protest against the tea-duty. Mr. Rees's remarks upon the tea-planter himself will be pleasing to a class who have had to accustom themselves to not a few hard words and reproach. He admitted that a suspicion still lingered that the planter is an arbitrary, if not tyrannical, labour lord, who tramples upon laws and regulations, rules his little territory with a rod of iron, lives in luxury, if not riot and bites his thumb at the virtuous Government and its conscientious officers. The picture, said Mr. Rees, was in every particular the reverse of the facts. Although he had been brought up in the straightest sect of the secretariat, yet personal experience had convinced him that the planters were a most valuable auxiliaries of the administration, were just and kindly employers of labour, and that their interests were bound up with the welfare of our British and British Indian fellow subjects. Later, he went so far as to say that the planters were better administrators than the Civil Servants. The labour laws had proved a failure and Sir Henry Cotton's colonisation scheme was infructuous. He was quite sure the planters and coolies would get along better without any Government interference and the less they got of it the better. He spoke of the injustice of the arbitrary rise in the tea-duty. Tea was not a crop which matured in twelve months, it required four or five years of growth. Large areas which had been laid down under, and in expectation of a fourpenny duty, did not come into bearing until the tax was eightpence; and that was a grave hardship upon the industry. He paid tribute to the friendly attitude of the Indian Government which had imposed the tea-cess and had included the protest of planters against the duty with their official memorandum to England on the subject. The effect of the high duty would be either to check consumption or to lower the quality to the consumer, who would be obliged to drink the lower grade teas, which would at once be deleterious to his health and foster the Chinese tea trade in preference to the finer products of the Indian and Ceylonese gardens. He protested that coffee and cocoa should remain in statu quo while the tea-duty was again increased. Sir E. Sassoon, who was in the chair, suggested mineral waters as an alternative source of revenue to tea, but he noted that the Government had made a slight concession—on the amendment of Mr. Lough—remitting the five per cent for cost of collection. The Hon. Mr. John Ferguson of Ceylon, who spoke later, pointed out that America taxed the drink traffic much more heavily than it was taxed in England, while it let tea in at a lower duty. He thought Great Britain should not be behindhand in such a policy. He felt compelled to confess that he thought the increased tea tax was a scheme of the Protectionists to further their campaign. They aimed at inflicting highly unpopular taxes in order to raise a storm. Then they would step in and suggest that the only possibility of reduction lay in the introduction of Protective duties. Sir Frederick Fryer of Burma and Mr. Durant Brighton also spoke and Mr. Wise, formerly a planter in Ceylon, considered that the Chanceller had at least done one good thing in bringing together the Indian and Chinese tea planters to form a Joint Committee. He explained that, with regard to the coolie education tax he had proposed for Ceylon, he never intended it should come out of the pockets of the tea planters alone, but that it should be derived from the community as a whole.

### INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

I referred last week to a series of searching questions on the above subject framed by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who evidently is not satisfied that India is getting a "quid pro quo" for all she has spent and is spending on the so-called Imperial Institute. Two of the questions, it will be remembered, were addressed to the Secretary of State and one to the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gerald Balfour) of which the Institute is now supposed to be a branch. The "Times" I see only finds room for the answer to the inquiry put to Mr. G. Balfour. That Minister was asked whether the sums collected—and they were for the most part "collected"—rather than spontaneously given—amounted to £150,000 of which £41,309 were appropriated to the Endowment Fund; what was the annual income of the latter sum, and how was it spent; and would he allocated it in future towards the yearly grant of £1,525 "now required from the Government of India for the Institute." Mr. G. Balfour in the course of his reply professed ignorance of the exact appportionment of the Indian contribution, but suggested that India derives a substantial benefit from the manner in which the proceeds of the Endowment Fund are spent. "There is" he added "no income available for allocation as suggested in the last part of the question." Sir Muncherjee did not succeed in getting a direct answer as to whether the comparatively large grant of £1,5 5 a year for research work was volunteered by the Supreme Government in India or whether they raised any objection in regard to it. All he would say on this point was that they were "consulted" and that the amount "was settled with their concurrence." He stated that only £200 a year was used for research work, the balance representing the establishment and maintenance charges of the Indian Section. In the third of his questions the hon.-member for North-East Bethnal Green asked whether in consideration of the financial assistance given to the Institute by India, he would move the Board of Trade to arrange for the reception and training of three or four graduates of Indian Universities in the laboratories of the Institute in such chemical research work as is now performed there for Indian purposes. Mr. Brodrick's reply was rather peculiar and I quote it textually "I am not aware" said the right Hon. Gentleman "that graddates of Indian Universities desire to be trained in the laboratories and I have no reason to believe that the laboratories are adapted for instructional purposes. I consequently do not feel it necessary at present to move in the matter." Sir Muncherjee not content with this answer asked Mr. Brodrick if he would consult the President of the Board of Trade and the head of the laboratories. "I have no objection" rejoined Mr. Brodrick "to communicating with the authorities but I should first require to be assured that the graduates do desire this training." "But why all this disinclination to "move in the matter"? Professor Dunstan cannot be overworked and I should think he would only be too glad to have a few Indian graduates in his laboratories.

### BERI-BERI.

The "Daily Mail," always on the alert, has, I observe, induced Sir George Birdwood to explain for the benefit of the readers of that journal the nature of the above disease of which we have heard so much lately in connection with the introduction of John Chinaman into the mines of our South African possessions. Anybody who wishes to be enlightened respecting the origin, nature and effects of "beri-beri" should peruse Sir George Birdwood's interesting and readable article. Although the term Beri-Beri was until the other day unknown in this country except to doctors and persons who have resided in the East, it has now, thanks to a variety of causes, become almost a household word. The other day the Bishop of Hereford, who hates the Licensing Bill, added to the gaiety of the nation by speaking of his Majesty's Ministers as suffering from "Beer-y-Beer-y" and one of the more interesting of the incidents connected with the All-night sitting of the House of Commons was the way in which at the expense of Mr. Winston Churchill another of the young Parliamentary bloods improved on the worthy prelate's pun. Mr. Claude Lowther provoked by Mr. Churchill's attacks on his old friends interposed to express the fear that the hon.-member for Oldham was suffering from beriberi. The Chairman for the time being, Mr. Jeffreys, called Mr. C. Lowther to order. "I bow to your ruling, Sir," said the imperturbable Mr. Lowther "I was led to the fear because I understood that the disease was accompanied by swelling of the head." Clearly Mr, Jeffrey at 6-30 a.m. is no match for Mr. C. Lowther. His namesake the regular Chairman of Committee would have been more wide-awake but then he is not very lenient to Mr. Churchill, whose present allies could not help laughing at Mr. Lowther's decided hit, though they were for the sake of appearances obliged to shout "order."

### INDIAN CHAPLAINS AND TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.—A SINGULAR CHARGE.

The annual Wesleyan Conference is meeting at Sheffield during the next few days and it has been provided with a subject for discussion and examination which is of far greater public interest than the matters of detail which usually occupy the attention of religious conferences. The subject has been provided by the Rev. I. Findlater, one of their own Ministers and bids fair to rouse as keen an interest and as sharp a fight as any Free Church controversy since the attack on the bogus American degrees. For Mr. Findlater makes a serious charge in a letter to the "Times." He declares that Wesleyan Chaplains in India make it a custom to defraud the Government to the enrichment of their circuit revenues and—sometimes—of their own pockets. By the Civil Service regulations, chaplains, in common with other officers, are permitted all travelling expenses when on business, but a special section forbids them to claim any larger amount than the actual sums they have expended upon their journey. Mr. Findlater charges the Wesleyan Chaplains with making a systematic custom of travelling in a lower class than first and charging first class expenses on the Government. The receipts from these sources appear in the Church accounts under the innocent and misleading title of 'sundries' or 'other sources.' In certain cases he even alleges that unnecessary journeys are made whenever the circuit balances need a little encouragement. He declares this is done with the sanction of the president of the Wesleyan Conference and other high officials. After several days' silence, the Rev. T. H. Rigg, Clerical Treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, has written to the "Times" declaring that the whole matter will be dealt with during the present session of the Conference. "In the meantime" he writes, "those who have knowledge of our mission work both as a Church and particularly in our military mission work in India will maintain unshaken their confidence in the work and workers calumniated by Mr. Findlater." Until the affair has been investigated, comment is both unfair and undesireable. It should be noted, the Rev. T. H. Rigg writes from the Missionary Society and not from the Conference. Had he written from the latter assembly his reference to calumnies would have been highly injudicious and injudicial. For the Conference is the arbitrating body, and at present it should have no opinions.

### A POINT IN MUNICIPAL LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "A Bandorite" in your issue of the 3rd instant and your valuable note thereon, I beg with due deference to submit that a poll may be demanded at a Municipal meeting, and the presiding officer may not refuse the same for the following reasons:—

When a proposition has been put to the vote it is in the interest of every member to know for certain how many have voted for and how many against it; For this purpose he may demand a poll. Scrutineers are then appointed and the voters vote on either side. The names of the voters for and against the proposition are then recorded in the minutes, and the object of a poll attained viz., the number on each side ascertained beyond dispute. When the voting is by show of hands as is the case with our Mofussil Municipalities, this form of procedure often becomes a necessity and its utility is then most apparent as very often it is found when a poll has been granted, that the number of voters on either side out-number or are less than have been recorded at the previous voting. The usual expression when a poll is asked for is "I demand a poll" making it clear that this is a right and not a mere concession which the President may at his pleasure grant or refuse. It is a prerogative which cannot be denied to any member overruling even the President's own authority. A presiding officer has therefore no discretion in the matter and cannot in the interest of justice refuse a poll when a member demands the same. The granting of polls is also, as "A Bandorite" must know, in no way an innovation upon the practice hitherto existing in our meetings. Polls are every day being demanded and granted in the town meetings and our Mofussil Municipalities would be acting very arbitrarily indeed if they now deviated from the practice in this respect existing among themselves and observed at every well regulated meeting in the town whether Municipal or otherwise. Any special rules need be framed under Sec. 49 for regulating the conduct of meetings in this respect. If the Legislature however has made it imperative for the Mofussil Municipalities to make rules for this purpose, any default or contravention of its orders will render the Municipality responsible to Government under the provision of Sec. 178 of the Act,—Yours, &c.

SPECTATOR

Bandra 6th August.

*As should have been clear from the sections of the Act previously quoted, the District Municipalities have power to place the whole matter beyond dispute by framing or altering rules for the conduct of business.—ED. *B. G.*

### THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Executive Engineer, Presidency, is good enough to allot space to various Clubs, Schools &c. to witness this match on the Esplanade, but may I suggest that the Engineer may extend his kindness and erect a covered staged platform uniform in every respect all along the East boundary of the grounds and have them rented to the respective Clubs, Schools &c. at the cost price of erection or a little over that to meet contingent charges, the respective Club finding their own chairs, or benches. If this be considered too troublesome for a departmental arrangement, why not allow a contractor to erect it on the above terms? I am sure many a Parsee contractor, who is an admirer of the game would be very willing to undertake the job. This would not only be a more comfortable arrangement, but would shelter the spectators from the sun and rain.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of your readers and particularly of the Principals of Colleges and Schools, is that when on the field watching the game, the pupils should be asked to be impartial witnesses as far as possible. I know this means a tremendous task to School boys, when it is a question of communities. But in spite of that, I am sure if these boys in school were impressed with the idea that a good stroke with the bat or a splendid catch at the boundary, be it made by a European or a Parsee, is to be admired for the coup itself and not for the race or nationality that does it, the game would be more interesting to players and spectators alike. In fact I have noticed on a couple of occasions very simple and easy catches dropped by Regimental Officers at square leg simply on account of the buzz and hooting of the young Elphinstonians at the moment the ball reached their hands. This, I am sure, every cricketer and a gentleman will acknowledge not to be

FAIR PLAY.

### NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent, writing on the 5th instant, states:—A new contingent of Military Officers and soldiers have arrived from Lisbon to replace the troops which have been here for some time now and the native Press is clamorous against this unnecessary expense. Beyond a handful of European Officers and soldiers, whose duties will be to assist the Police in keeping order, this country requires no Military troops. These that are now about to return to Portugal have never had occasion to leave the barracks, save to supply a few soldiers daily to guard the Palace and to do ordinary work, for, thanks to General Galhardo who has radically removed all fears of revolt by the simple means of ordinary justice without recourse to Military force which he never needed, the country is tranquil. But our Ministers act as they like and seldom consult their delegates in India. It is therefore no wonder that the financial Budget closes with a deficit every year. Our receipts are quite sufficient to meet expenditure, if the country be not unjustly saddled with the cost of maintaining the Padroado (Ecclesiastical Patronage) over churches in British territories, and an unnecessary Military force, when all the work could be satisfactorily performed by the Police, assisted by a few Military Officials. It is to be hoped our Governor-General will fearlessly state these facts to the Ministers, and thus try to place the finances of the country on a satisfactory footing.

A rumour is again current in Portugal that Archbishop Patriarch, who is continually taking rest at Lisbon for the benefit of his health, is likely to be created a Cardinal, which has always been his ambition. He deserves the honour, but it is to be hoped Goa will not be saddled with the extra charge inherent to the high office of a Cardinal.

It is generally expected that the post of Fiscal Director of the W. I. Portuguese Railway will be abolished or at all events amalgamated with that of the Director of Public Works, thus effecting an annual saving of about Rs. 10,000.

The crops look well and we are having a fair supply of rain.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

### CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

#### BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The first of the two annual matches between the Bombay and Parsee Gymkhanas, which was played on the ground of the former on Saturday afternoon, was a most disappointing affair. When we mention that six of the Gymkhana regular first eleven players were absent from various causes and that these six players included the bowlers, the wicket-keeper and three of the best bats, it will be seen at once that the match was no real test of the strength of the two Gymkhanas this year. The absence of men like Ainsworth, Coombs, Philbrick, Milne, Captain Langhorne, and Stileman naturally took all interest out of the match from a Gymkhana point of view, and it was most unfortunate that the Gymkhana should have been compelled to pay the Parsees the poor compliment of placing the weakest team in the field that has represented them this season. That the presence of Ainsworth and Coombs in the team would have made a difference in the result, there can be no doubt, and we are morally certain that, with these two bowlers opposed to them, the Parsees would have found it impossible to make 115 runs in an hour and twenty minutes. The wicket would have suited Ainsworth better than any other we have seen this year, and it was a very great pity that that player allowed stronger attractions at Poona to draw him away from Bombay. Major Carnegy, who was captaining the Gymkhana team, did an extremely useful thing for his side in winning the toss, as the wicket seemed likely to break up very soon, evidences of which plainly showed themselves as far as the Gymkhana end was concerned, after play had been in progress a short time. The Gymkhana supporters gave their team 50 or 60 runs at the outside, and the early and cheap dismissal of Aston and Powell who went in first seemed to confirm this impression. Fortunately for the side, however, A. P. Langhorne, who was reappearing in the team after an absence of three weeks, proved to be in good form and finding a useful partner in Major Carnegy, the pair made a good stand for the third wicket putting on 55 runs and bringing the total from 20 to 75. Langhorne who was the first to go, his dismissal being brought about by a a brilliant one-handed catch by H. Kanga, who was fielding on the boundary at the Gymkhyna end, showed better form than in any match since that with the Elphinstone College, and although he should have been easily stumped early in his innings and again perhaps later on, his display, nevertheless, was a good one and saved his side from being disposed of for an insignificant total. In his score of 35 there were several boundaries, his off drives from which he got most of his boundaries being very hard and clean. Carnegy played good steady cricket and at one time it seemed very likely that during his partnership with Langhorne, the Parsee bowling would be worn down and the way paved for a really good score. Unfortunately for the Gymkhana, the batsmen, who followed for the most part, could do very little with Lala's tricky deliveries and only Clark and Burney reached double figures. The innings closed for 114 which, all things considered, was a much higher total than the Gymkhana looked for. The Parsees were left with exactly an hour and twenty minutes, and it soon became clear that against the weak bowling opposed to them they would have a good chance of making the 115 runs required to win. This they did for the loss of four wickets, being always a head of the clock. Pavri and J. D. Mody made a good start and afterwards H. Kanga, and Commissariatwalla laid about them hitting the bowling to all parts of the ground. H. Kanga, who has scored two centuries this season and is in splendid form, made 40 not out and his display although marred by a chance, which he gave to short slip, was a very attractive one. Dropped catches and weak bowling lost the Gymkhana the match. If all the catches that went to hand had been held, the match would have been drawn. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Aston, c Chotia b Lala | 6 |
| Mr Powell, c Pavri, b Lala | 13 |
| Lieut Langhorne, c H Kanga, b Lala | 35 |
| Major Carnegy, c Lala, b Pavri | 20 |
| Capt Hobbs, c Mody, b Pavri | 1 |
| Capt Bond, st Chotia, b Lala | 2 |
| Mr Burney, st Chotia, b Lala | 11 |
| Mr Clarke, b Lala | 13 |
| Capt McDonald, c Farakh, b Lala | 5 |
| Mr West, b Pavri | 4 |
| Mr Richardson, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 114 |

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr Pavri, c Bond, b West | 27 |
| Mr J D Mody, c Carnegy, b West | 32 |
| Mr H Kanga, not out | 40 |
| Mr R F Mody, c Richardson, b West | 0 |
| Mr Commissariatwalla, b Hobbs | 22 |
| Mr Lala, not out | 1 |
| Mr Sanjana, Mr Parakh, Mr Dastur, Mr Chotia — Did not bat. | |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total (for 4 wkts) | 128 |

### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. P. W. D.

These teams met on the P. W. D. ground on Saturday afternoon, the match resulting in a win for the Telegraphists by 17 runs. For the winners Messrs Leslie, Speechly, and Mackinnon batted well, Mackinnon, who made the top score, played exceedingly well, and in good style. Netscher and Rozario did splendid work with the ball Roberts (14) and Madhavrao (12) were the best scorers for the P. W. D. and R. Hogan bowled remarkably well. Scores:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H Netscher, C Lynn | 2 |
| Mr D Rodrigues, run out | 0 |
| Mr G Edwards, b R Hozan | 2 |
| Mr N U K Leslie, c R Hogan, b R Hogan | 9 |
| Mr C St Anne, c Theodore, b R Hogan | 0 |
| Mr Victor, D'Souza, b R Hogan | 8 |
| Mr A Speechyl, c R Hogar, b Lynn | 9 |
| Mr B Rozario, b Lynn | 1 |
| Mr J A Mackinnon, c Oliver, b Lynn | 14 |
| Mr J L Pacheco, run out | 5 |
| Mr G C Desai, no out | 3 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 53 |

P. W. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr W Hogan, c Netscher, b Rozario | 1 |
| Mr R Roberts, b Netscher | 14 |
| Mr Middleton, b Rozario | 0 |
| Mr R Hogan, b Netscher | 0 |
| Mr Madhavrao, c D'Souza, b Rozario | 12 |
| Mr Lynn, b Rozario | 5 |
| Mr Theodore, c Speechly b Rozario | 0 |
| Mr Seerval not out | 3 |
| Mr R Hogan, b Netscher | 0 |
| Mr J Walsh, b Netscher | 0 |
| Mr Oliver, b Netscher | 1 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 38 |

### EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Played on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana by two wickets and 122 runs. Scores:—

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr George, c Sub, b Marsh | 17 |
| Mr Caine, c Vibart, b Douglas | 4 |
| Mr Royton, c Lord, b Marsh | 9 |
| Mr Tolill, b Marsh | 1 |
| Mr Spilling, b Douglas | 15 |
| Mr Wilson, c Roberts, b Douglas | 15 |
| Mr Thomas, b Douglas | 2 |
| Mr Barry, c McDonald, b Douglas | 1 |
| Mr H Guest, b Douglas | 3 |
| Mr Love, c Lord, b Douglas | 0 |
| Mr Osborne, not out | 5 |
| Extras | 1 |
| Total | 73 |

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr T Reid, run out | 49 |
| Mr Dawson, run out | 55 |
| Mr Schafer, not out | 7 |
| Rev Lord, b Spilling | 4 |
| Mr Douglas, st George, b Spilling | 23 |
| Mr Marsh, c George, b Spilling | 2 |
| Mr Cooke, b Spilling | 14 |
| Mr Roberts, did not bat | 0 |
| Mr Hamilton, b Ryton | 14 |
| Mr Vibart, c Sub, b Spilling | 0 |
| Mr McDonald, c Cane, b Spilling | 0 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total | 195 |

### BRITISH TRADE WITH PERSIA.

A REPORT on the prospects of British trade in Persia, by Mr. H.W. Maclean, Special Commissioner of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade, is published.

Mr. Maclean says:—

The total trade of Persia with foreign countries as shown by Persian Customs Statistics, now exceeds £8,000,000 sterling per annum, of which over £5,000,000 are imports and £3,000,000 exports.

Of the total trade Russia has about £3,500,000 and the British Empire about £2,500,000. The trade with Russia is:—

Exports.—Five-sixths raw or agricultural products of which far the most important are dried fruits, raw cotton, and rice, then hides and peltries, wool, cocoon silk, and gums.

One-sixth, manufactures:—Leather, carpets, and various tissues destined for kindred Muhammedan population in Russia.

Imports.—One-half, sugar.

One-fourth, cotton tissues.

One-fourth, other manufactures, including some £150,000 value of kerosine, animals, flour, tobacco and other vegetable products.

The trade with the British Empire is:—

Exports.—Chiefly raw products:—Dried fruits, opium, gums, pearls, raw hides. Manufactures are carpets and some silk tissues for India.

Imports.—Three-fourths, cotton yarns and tissues which form also quite two-thirds of the total imports of these commodities to Persia.

One-eighth or less, other manufactures; and the rest tea, coffee, spices &c. from India.

Mr. Maclean's observations on the reasons why Russian trade has increased considerably of late while our own has been stationary are instructive. He says:—

The most cultivated, populous, and prosperous provinces of Persia in modern times lie nearer to the Caspian than to the Persian Gulf. Ispahan is about equi-distant. Our commerce, therefore, has to penetrate far inland to arrive at the best markets.

The conquest of Transcaspia enabled the Persian province of Khorassan to devote itself in security to the agricultural development of its fertile soil, and the opening of the Transcaspian railway provided an outlet for these products, which could not afford the long and costly transport to the Gulf.

Meanwhile the manufacturing centres of Russia—formerly more distant in time and cost of transport, through the vast extent of Russia itself, form Persian markets than we were—have been brought gradually nearer by improved steamer and rail communications.

The construction of the Batoum-Baku Railway and the Akstafa-Julfa road opened to Odessa and Black Sea ports a trade route to Azerbaijan superior in time and cost of transport to the Trebizond route, from which European merchandise for Persia was quickly diverted to it; but this door was soon barred to imports not of Russian origin. The superiority of this route increases as the railway from Tiflis, now open to Erivan, extends to the frontier at Julfa, which it is expected to reach within two years.

As regards our own trade he says:—

The British Empire has increased its takings from Persia of opium and gums. The grain trade has temporarily disappeared, owing to prolonged agricultural depression in the southern provinces and hampering restrictions which tended to throw land out of cultivation; it has been in a fashion compensated by an import of wheat, rice, and other foodstuffs, but that is a questionable benefit to our trade as a whole, as these regions, with good harvests would have bought manufactured articles from us with their surplus agricultural wealth.

It may be asked why the regions of Southern Persia accessible to our influence should not have developed in the same measure as the northern provinces. Luristan, Bakhtiariland, and Arabistan posses well-watered and fertile districts, but the peoples of these regions are still but little amenable to the authority of the central Government, and until law and order are more firmly established but little agricultural or industrial progress can be expected. Much of the southern and eastern regions has but scant irrigation water and little rainfall. Fars and Kerman might have been expected to make greater progress. But these southern provinces have not the advantage of protected markets in which to sell their produce at artificial prices.

Our imports into Khorassan were formerly destined in part for Transcaspia, to which they entered until a few years ago at an "ad valorem" duty of 2 1-2 per cent. Some of our cotton tissues and tea found a market there which is now cut off. A special concession is still made to Transcaspia in respect of green tea, but in such a manner as to divert this transit trade from Bunder Abbas and Khorassan

# LORD CURZON IN THE CITY.

LORD CURZON of Kedleston on Wednesday (July 20) paid his promised visit to the City and was presented with the freedom in the Guildhall.

Lord Curzon, who met with an enthusiastic reception, on rising to reply, said:—

My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, let me begin by thanking the Chamberlain very warmly for his kind reference to Lady Curzon. Though, as he remarked not officially present here to-day, she is yet in this hall to hear the courteous things that he said about her and with which, in reference to the assistance she has rendered to me and to the work that she has done in India, I venture cordially to associate myself. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I do not suppose that there is any honour which a public man can value more highly than the freedom of the City of London. No fee can purchase it, no conqueror can claim it as his own; it is the free gift of the Corporation of the greatest city in the world, and it has the added dignity of the associations that accompany it, and the memory of the illustrious names with which each fresh recipient is proud to find his own enrolled. (Cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, the honour seems to me to carry an especial grace when it is conferred upon those servants of the Crown who have been serving their country indistant parts for it shows them that in their absence they have not been altogether forgotten, and that those of you who are at the heart of Empire are not indifferent to what is passing on the outskirts. (Cheers.) By a law which has changed for different times, and which, in my opinion, is now obsolete no Viceroy of India can leave India whatever the urgency, public or private, without vacating his office; and so it is that a man may be absent, as I have been from his country for an unbroken period of five and a-half years without sight or sound of home. During his long exile the weight and isolation of his great post fall heavily upon him. Fatigue of body and spirit often weigh him down; the volume of the work that he has to discharge is such as no man who has not undertaken it can well imagine. You may judge, therefore, my Lord Mayor, what a reward—I had almost said, what a tonic to body and soul—is such a reception as this to such a man (cheers); how his heart warms within him at the sympathetic recognition of his countrymen, and how fresh courage and spirit are infused into him to go forth again and renew his task. My Lord Mayor, the City Chamberlain in his speech has drawn an appreciative and flattering picture of some of the aspects of the Administration with which I have been concerned. If I detected in some of his remarks a too generous partiality for the old Etonian for another (cheers), I am yet conscious of the service that he has rendered to India by drawing the attention of this representative assemblage to some features in our recent administration.

### BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

May I also take advantage of the present opportunity to say a few words to my countrymen about that great charge—the greatest that is anywhere borne by the English people, nay more, in my judgment, the most onerous and the most impressive that has ever rested upon the shoulders of a conquering and a civilized race? I sometimes think that the most remarkable thing about British rule in India is the general ignorance that prevails about it in England, (Laughter.) Seventy years ago Lord Macaulay said, in his great speech about the Government of India, that a broken head in Coldbath Fields produced a greater sensation amongst us than three pitched battles in India. (Laughter.) Twenty years later Lord Dalhousie, that great Pro-Consul, asserted that nothing short of a great victory or a great defeat in India created in English society the faintest interest in Indian affairs. If these are the tests of English interest in India, then my lords any such service as it may have been in my power to render must be, indeed, unknown. But I think that things have somewhat advanced since those days communications have greatly improved between the two countries; postal and telegraphic charges have been cheapened; more cold-weather visitors come out to us in India every year; and there is always an intelligent minority of persons here who follow with the utmost interest, everything that goes on there. Yet, in its main essentials, the indictment still remains true, and you have only got to look to the morning newspapers, with rare exceptions—and there are exceptions, for instance, I was delighted to see, only a day or two ago, that "The Times" has announced its intention of recommencing the series of periodical articles upon India which those of us who are interested in that country used to read with so much delight in by-gone days—I say, you have only to look to the newspapers to see that, with rare exceptions, the average Englishman is much more interested in the latest football or cricket match, in a motor trial, or in a wrestling encounter, than he is in the greatest responsibility that has been undertaken by his fellow-countrymen on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) Even if he looks abroad he sees more and hears more about the 11,000,000 who inhabit the Colonies than he does about the 300,000,000 who inhabit India. In the happiness of our insular detachment, or in the pride of racial expansion, he forgets that the greatest constituent of the Empire in scale and in importance lies neither in these islands, nor yet in the Colonies, but in our Asiatic dependency. (Cheers.) It is true, my lords and gentlemen, that for this ignorance and want of proportion on his part there is abundant excuse. Here are our own people; this is the hearthstone of the Empire and the nursery of this race; these islands must always be our first concern; even the Colonies are, in a sense, only one stage more distant because they are peopled by our own kith and kin. India, on the other hand, is very remote and very unintelligible, and the average Englishman, if only he hears nothing about it from day to day, is apt to think that matters must be going on sufficiently well. My lords and gentlemen, I have always ventured to hold a different idea about British rule in India. To me it is the greatest thing that the English people have done, or are doing now; it is the supreme touchstone of national duty.

### OUR INDIAN RECORD.

If the nations of the earth were to stand up to be judged by some supreme tribunal I think that upon our European record, or upon our colonial record, we should survive the test. But if there were the slightest hesitation on the part of the judge or jury would not hesitate to throw our Indian record into the scales. (Cheers.) For where else in the world, my lords and gentlemen has a race gone forth and subdued not a country or a kingdom but a continent, and that continent not peopled by savage tribes but by races with traditions and a civilisation older than our own (hear, hear); with a history not inferior to ours in dignity or romance subduing them not to the law of the sword but to the rule of justice (cheers), bringing peace and order and good government to nearly one-fifth of the entire human race and ruling them with so mild a restraint that the rulers are the merest handful amongst the ruled a tiny speck of white foam upon a dark and thunderous ocean? (Cheers.) I hope I am no rhapsodist, but I will say that I would as soon be a citizen of the country that has wrought this deed as I would be of the country that defeated the Armada, or produced Hampden of Pitt. (Cheers.) But we all live in a severely practical age, and I can afford to be rather more concrete in my illustrations. I should like to convey to this audience some idea of the part India is capable of playing, nay of the part that it has recently played in the Imperial burden. (Cheers.) As I say my illustrations shall be drawn from recent history and from my own experience. Two of them have been mentioned by the City Chamberlain in his speech. If you want to save your colony of Natal from being overrun by a formidable enemy you ask India for help and she gives it (cheers); if you want to rescue the white men's Legations from massacre at Peking and the need is urgent you ask the Government of India to despatch an expedition, and they despatch it; if you are fighting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, you soon discover that Indian troops and an Indian general are best qualified for the task, and you ask the Government of India to send them; if you desire to defend any of the extreme outposts or coaling-stations of the Empire, Aden, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong-kong, even Tien-tsin or Shun-hai-kwan, it is to the Indian Army that you turn; if you want to build a railway in Uganda or in the Soudan you apply for Indian labour. When the late Mr. Rhodes was engaged in developing our recent acquisition of Rhodesia, he turned to me for assistance. (Cheers.) It is with Indian coolie labour that you exploit the plantations equally of Demerara and Natal; with Indian trained officers that you irrigate Egypt and dam the Nile (laughter and cheers); with Indian forest officers that you tap the resources of Central Africa and Siam, with Indian surveyors that you explore all the hidden places of the earth. Speaking before an audience such as this, I should wish, if I had time, my Lord Mayor, also to demonstrate to this great assemblage that, in my opinion, India is a country where there will be much greater openings for the investment of capital in the future than has been hitherto the case, and where a great work of industrial and commercial exploitation lies before us. Then, again, how familiar we are in recent times with the argument that India is the vulnerable point of the Empire. And assuredly it is true that if we were engaged in a great international war—which God forbid—it is not at Dover of London that one, at any rate of your possible antagonists would strike. He would not bombard Quebec or land a force in Sydney Harbour. It is in Asia that the pressure would be applied: it is your Indian frontier that would bear the brunt. There or thereabouts in all probability the future of your dominion might be decided. There is an old proverb which says "He that England fain would win must with Ireland first begin." I have always thought that this was rather a dubious compliment to our brothers across St. George's Channel but I suppose it alludes to the times when the foreign invader who had aggressive intentions upon us used to begin his operations in that quarter. At all events if you were now to substitute "India" for "Ireland" in the refrain I do not think you would be so very far from the mark (Hear, hear.) I hope I have said enough therefore my lords and gentlemen (cries of "Go on")—I only meant at this stage of my observations (laughter)—to show you that you cannot afford to leave India out of your calculations. She is as important to you as you are beneficial to her. (Hear, hear.) In the world politics of the future believe me India will play an increasing part and a time will come when in our reformed Board Schools the average English boy will require to know as much about India as he does now about Marathon or Waterloo. Of course I grant, my Lord Mayor that the features of government in the two countries are entirely different. And perhaps this is the main cause of the ignorance and misconception to which I have referred.

### ENGLISH AND INDIAN PROBLEMS.

We have in India a good many of the problems that you have here, but they are magnified almost beyond recognition by the complexity of the factors and the immensity of the scale. We also have others of our own to which, in the tranquil uniformity of life in these islands, you, are fortunately strangers. You have not the perpetual and harassing anxiety of a land frontier 5,700 miles in length, peopled by hundreds of different tribes, most of them inured to religious fanaticism and hereditary rapine. A single outbreak at a single point may set entire sections of that frontier ablaze. Then, beyond it, we are brought into direct contact with the picturesque but perilous debility of independent, or quasi-independent, native States, some of them incurably diseased, and hastening to their fall; while behind them, again, are the muffled figures of great European Powers, advancing nearer and nearer, and sometimes finding in these conditions temptations to action not in strict accordance with the interests that we are bound to defend. (Hear, hear.) That, my Lord Mayor, is the external problem of India. Then, if we look within, whereas you in England have a population that is relatively homogeneous, we have to deal in India with races that are as different from each other as the Esquimaux is from the Spaniard or the Irishman from the Turk (laughter), with creeds that range between the extreme points of the basest animalism on the one hand and the most exalted metaphysics on the other; with standards of life that cover the whole space between barbarism and civilisation. You have here an aristocracy that is drawn from the people, and that goes back to it. Our aristocracy in India consists of native chiefs to diverse races, many of them as much aliens to their people as we ourselves presenting every variety of "status" and privilege, from the magnificent potentates that you sometimes see in this country to the pettiest landed proprietor. You hardly know here what the phrase "land revenue" means. In India it is the be-all and end-all of millions of the population, and it is the mainspring of our internal administration. In England your railways are built, managed, and financed by private enterprise; in India they are one of the chief charges of Government. I remember, last year, as Viceroy, to issue orders, on my own responsibility for the better accommodation of native passengers in third-class carriages. (Cheers.) Here, in England your education, problem, as any Parliamentarian present will bear me out is thorny enough; but it is nothing compared with ours in India, where we are trying to graft science of the west on to an eastern stem, where we have to deal with religious differences compared with which all you sectarian animosities almost sink into the shade; where we have a chaos of languages and stages of mental organization that extend, as I have remarked, from the transcendentalist to the savage. Then, here in England you do not know what famine is. My Lord Mayor, I thank the Chamberlain for the remarks he made on that subject in his address. It is quite true that I had to administer in India the greatest famine that has even befallen that country in modern times within the range to which it applied, and I can assure you that it is an experience that would wring blood from stone. You have your sunshine and storms, your drought and floods here in this country, but you do not know the appalling possibilities that are summed up in the single word "monsoon," and which spell the difference in India between life and death to areas in any one of which the whole of the United Kingdom might be swallowed up. You have your suffering and destitution, but you have not such an appealing visitor as the plague—the plague now in its seventh year in India, defying analysis, defeating the utmost efforts of medical skill and administrative energy, inscrutable in its origin, merciless in its ravages, sweeping off, as our records show, very often thousands in a day and tens of thousands in a week. Then, above all, your public men in England have not before them the haunting question that is always with us in India, like a riddle of the Sphinx—what is in the heart of all those sombre millions, whither are we leading them, what is it all to come to, where is the goal? Such, my Lord Mayor, are some of the superficial differences between the problem of Government in India and in England. They are, I think, sufficient to show you that those who are charged with the Government of that great dependency can seldom have a careless moment or an idle hour. They are weighed down with anxiety, with an almost overpowering responsibility, and with unending toil. But I can assure you that every one of them, from the Governor-General down to the youngest civilian, is proud of the duty, and resolved to do justice to it (cheer); and when the commander is called up and praised, a thrill runs down the ranks, and encourages the latest-joined private in the lines (Cheers.)

### REFORM AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Sir Joseph Dimsdale said something about the character of the work in which we have been engaged during the past five years. My Lord Mayor, it has been a work of reform and reconstruction. Epochs arise in the history of every country when the administrative machinery requires to be taken to pieces and overhauled and readjusted to the altered necessities and growing demands of the hour. The engines are not working to their scheduled capacity, the engineers are perhaps slack. I agree with those who inscribe on their administrative banners the motto "Efficiency." (Hear, hear.) But my conception of efficiency is to practise as well as to preach it. (Cheers.) It is with this object that we have conducted an inquiry in India into every branch of the administration. First we began with the departments themselves, the offices of Government revising the conditions under which they work, freeing them from the impediments of excessive writing with its consequences of strangulation of all initiative and dilatoriness in action. Then we proceeded to inquire into every branch of the Government in turn; we endeavoured to frame a plague policy which should not do violence to the instincts and sentiments of the native population; a famine policy which should profit by the experience of the past and put us in a position to cope with the next visitation when unhappily it bursts upon us; an education policy which should free the intellectual activities of the Indian people, so keen and restless as they are from the paralysing clutch of examination; a railway policy that should provide administratively and financially for the great extension that we believe to lie before us; an irrigation policy that should utilize to the "maximum," whether remuneratively or unremuneratively all the available water resources of India, not merely in canals—I almost think we have reached the end there—but in tanks and reservoirs and wells; a police policy that will raise the standard of almost the only emblem authority that the majority of the people see, and will free them from petty tyranny and oppression. (Cheers). It is impossible to satisfy all classes in India or else, where. There are some people who clamour for booms which it is impossible to give. But the administrator looks rather to the silent and inarticulate masses and if he can raise even by a little the level of material comfort and well-being in their lives he has earned his reward. (Cheers). I am glad that our finances in India have put us in the position to give the people the first reduction of taxation that they have enjoyed for 20 years. (Cheers.) We have endeavoured to render the land revenue more equitable in its incidence, to lift the load of usury from the shoulders of the peasant, and to check the process of alienation of the soil which in many parts of the country was fast converting him from a free proprietor to a bond slave. (Hear, hear.) We have done our best to encourage industries which little by little will relieve the congested field of agriculture, develop the indigenous resources of India, and gradually make that country more self-providing in the future. I would not indulge in any boast, but I venture to think as the result of these efforts that I can point to an India that is more prosperous, more contented, and more hopeful. (Cheers.) Wealth is increasing in India. There is no test you can apply of which does not demonstrate it. Trade is growing. Evidences and prosperity are multiplying on every side. Six years ago just before I left England a committee of expert was sitting in London to advise us in India with that which is the first condition of economic finance—that is, a sound currency policy. I thank Sir Henry Fowler, the chairman of the committee, and the authorities co-operating with him, for the great service they rendered to India. Profiting by their labours we have introduced there a gold standard and established fixity of exchange, and we seem to have put an end to the fitful and demoralizing vagaries of the silver rupee. (Cheers.)

(To be concluded.)

"PUNCH" has been making fun of the traffic in autograph letters, but apparently, says the "Literary World," there is a serious side to it. A well-known author writes to us: "I see from a catalogue that they are selling my autograph letters at 2s. apiece. They might have waited till I was dead." The complaint is sometimes heard that the golden age of letter-writing, as it was understood in the eighteenth century, is gone never to return. Is this the silver age? And will there come a nickel and a bronze? By the way if the craze for autograph letters should continue, it might serve the purpose of some impecunious authors—who have sold their copyrights and are lacking home comforts—to supply the market even at so low a rate as half a dollar apiece. A good many short notes could be written in a morning.

# RUSSIAN SEARCH AND CAPTURE OF BRITISH VESSELS.

## A GRAVE SITUATION.

THE stoppage and overhauling of British vessels in the Red Sea by armed Russian steamers of the so-called Volunteer fleet, and in particular the capture of a P. and O. steamer on her way to Hong-Kong with a consignment of arms and military stores for the British Government, have created a situation which has now become critical, since it has led to an energetic protest by the British Government.

We summarise, as briefly as may be, the information available on this subject.

On July 12 Reuter telegraphed from Perim:—The British steamship Menelaus, which arrived here this evening, reports that she and the steamship Crewe Hall were stopped yesterday south of Jiddah by the Russian Volunteer cruiser Petersburg, which carried eight guns on deck and a large crew. Both steamers were boarded and all the papers and manifests were overhauled. The vessels were detained for four hours, after which the Petersburg steamed away to the northward.

On July 15 Reuter telegraphed from Perim:—The British steamer Dragoman from Batoum to China, at 4 o'clock this afternoon signalled Report to owner that we have been delayed by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea.

### STOPPAGE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—

Berlin, July 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this country by the news the Russian Volunteer Fleet cruiser Smolensk seized and confiscated a number of mail bags on board the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich, of the North-German Lloyd Company in the Red Sea last Friday afternoon. The balance of opinion condemns the action of the Russians as a direct breach of an express provision of International law by which the regular mails are declared to be immune from confiscation. The so-called analogous cases which occurred during the Boer war, when German East African liners were suspected of carrying contraband and were accordingly stopped and searched by British warships, are cited in support of this contention as well as in evidence of the efficacy of representations. The Government is urged to lodge without delay a protest in St. Petersburg against the action of the Smolensk.

### SEIZURE OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "MALACCA."

Aden, July 16.—It is reported that the British mail steamer Malacca has been seized by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg in the Red Sea and is being conveyed back to Suez.

Lloyd's agent at Perim telegraphs under date July 16, as follows:—

United States steamboat Morning Star arrived today, all well, reports having passed yesterday afternoon a Russian steamer of the Volunteer Fleet with two funnels and three masts, flying naval flag, between Jebel Tier and Jebel, Zugur, bound north; sighted dusk at Jebel, Zugur another cruiser, three funnels and two masts, and midnight a torpedo-boat, both supposed cruising.

Aden, July 18 (Reuter).—The British steamship Persia has been forcibly detained for one hour in the Red Sea by the Russian Volunteer steamer Smolensk, which transferred the Japanese mails she had taken from the North-German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich. The Smolensk confiscated two bags of mails for Nagasaki.

These are the reports of stoppages thus far received, but the main interest of the moment centres on

### THE CAPTURE OF THE MALACCA.

On this the following information is available. According to Reuter's agency the Malacca is an intermediate steamer carrying passengers and cargo from London to China and Japan, and left London on the 23th ult. for the Far East. She sailed for Suez on the morning of the 29th inst. for Singapore, where she was due on the 13th inst. Like all P. and O. steamers she carries Government stores, of which she had a supply on board for Hong Kong.

A Port Said despatch states that the Malacca was arrested on the morning of July 13 two and half miles off the Great Hamish, near Jebel Zugur, and was definitely taken possession of by a prize crew of 40 men, in spite of the protest made by Capt. Street, who declared that the ammunition on board was the property of the British Government and was for the use of the British Navy at Singapore and Hong Kong. The British crew was kept under strict arrest.

The Malacca is said to have been specially waited for on secret information from Antwerp to the effect that she was carrying ammunition and ironwork for a crane at Moji, Japan.

She arrived at Suez on the morning of July 19 flying the Russian naval flag, commanded by Russian officers, and manned by a Russian crew. At 12.40 p.m. she had entered the Canal, en route, it was said, for Libau; but at St. Petersburg (19th) it was stated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that she would be taken to Sebastopol, where her case would be tried by the Prize Court.

A Port Said telegram (July 20) says:—

The Malacca arrived here at five this morning, flying the Russian naval flag and manned by one Russian naval captain, four officers, and 45 sailors and stokers. The Malacca's crew have been declared prisoners. No communication is allowed with the shore, and an armed guard is protecting the gangway. The British captain and passengers are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by the Russians. The captain protested in every way, and was threatened with arrest several times.

The ship has no contraband of war for Japan. She has a cargo of 3,000 tons, including 40 tons of explosives for Hong Kong. The Malacca's destination is declared to be Libau.

2 p. m.—The Malacca's passengers, 10 in number, have been transhipped to the P. and O. liner Marmora outward bound. All the crew have been landed for transfer. Some who are going home afterwards left on board the steamer Oriental. Capt Street of the Malacca has left by the steamer Osiris to report the case to the authorities in London as soon as possible.

The prize crew on board the Malacca numbers 40, and is under the command of Lieut. Schwartz.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the passengers on board the Malacca included two British officers; Major Josling and Lieut Clegg, for Hong Kong, and four ladies.

The P. and O. Company state that the only explosives or munitions of war on board the Malacca were the consignment of 40 tons, all of which were shipped by the British Government for Hong Kong. There was no other cargo of the kind on board.

Reuter's Agency understands that the status of the Russian Volunteer vessels is the point on which all action will be concentrated. It appears that the Petersburg on the Smolensk not only passed the Dardanelles under the commercial flag, but also the Suez Canal on their outward voyage.

The "Egyptian Gazette" states that the Petersburg emerged from the Suez Canal on Friday flying the Red Cross flag.

### BRITISH PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg (July 20) says:—

On behalf of the British Government, Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, this afternoon addressed to the Russian Government a communication conveying a strongly worded protest against the seizure of the Malacca and requesting the vessel's immediate release.

The grounds cited in support of the protest are the irregular position of the Peterburg, which seized the Malacca, and the fact that the ammunition on board the liner was the property of his Britannic Majesty's Government and was intended for the British China Squadron, all the cases being clearly marked with the broad arrrow.

The protest in conclusion informs the Russian Government that a very serious situation is involved.

In Admiralty circles and in official quarters generally, while regret is expressed that there should be any international unpleasantness and that inconvenience should be caused to passengers, it is pointed out that searches and seizures are inevitable occurrences in time of war and from the only possible safeguard against the smuggling of contraband goods, Russia's right to transform the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet into cruisers is insisted upon, and the attitude taken up with reference to the status of the Petersburg and Smolensk is as follows:—Russia has for a long time past and in time of peace sent steamers through the Dardanelles with troops, arms, and ammunition on board. The relations between Russia and Turkey being unchanged there is no reason why this should not be continued. The Volunteer Fleet vessels now in the Red Sea passed through the Dardanelles with their papers in order and as the Russ declares if the war flag has been hoisted in the Red Sea that concerns neither the British nor the Turkish Government.

The "Novoye Vremya" of July 21 sets forth the Russian view as follows:—

After declaring that it is not surprised at the attitude of the English Press on the subject of the seizure of the Malacca, it says that the fact of the establishment of the Volunteer Fleet is a matter of common knowledge. Regarding the transformation of the vessels into cruisers, the journal remarks that the ships are in much the same position as the North German Lloyd steamers and are obliged to have guns in their hold. Turkey knew the status of the ships perfectly well and their passage through the Dardanelles was not a contravention of the Treaty of Berlin.

The journal states that Great Britain has not protested against the fact of contraband being carried on British ships for the benefit of Japan but only protests when an attempt is made to stop such contraband. Every time Russia acts decisively she is attacked in the foreign Press. The journal justifies the searches and seizures notwithstanding the inconvenience caused to neutrals and describes the procedure adopted in reference to the mails of the Prinz Heinrich as fair and considerate towards a friendly Power. An examination of the mails if carried out on board that vessel would have delayed the steamer three days.

### BRITISH PRESS OPINION.

The British Press generally supports the action of the Government:—

The "Times":—Count Lamsdorff must realise that we refrain from strong language on the conduct of the so-called Volunteer cruisers it is not because we do not feel strongly. We do not employ the kind of epithets which are being applied to that conduct in Vienna and elsewhere because we do not desire to make the position more difficult than it is for Russia by the use of heated language. But on the merits of the case we are absolutely agreed. We take exactly the same view of them as do the rest of the world. We can see no sort of justification either in international law or custom or in principle for the contention that a vessel can change her character at will from a private ship to a ship of war . . . It is best that there should be no misunderstanding upon this point. No Government in this country whatever its learnings are complexion could possibly acquiesce in the pretensions which are implied in the action of the Petersburg. No Government could allow the Malacca to be taken into a Russian port or condemned by a Russian prize court. Public opinion on this subject is absolutely unanimous. It has been an happily it still remains quite calm and self-possessed but there could be no more fatal mistake than to imagine that it is therefore indifferent. It is tranquil because it is confident that the Russian Government when once its attention has been drawn to the facts will not adhere to an attitude which is plainly untenable.

"The Morning Post":—To have let the seizure of the Malacca pass would have been to alter, by admitting the right of Russian warships to pass the straits, the whole balance of rights in the Levant, and to permit, precedents which would be detrimental to the seafaring world. To challenge the seizure was therefore necessary. But it involves the resolution to abide by the position thus taken up. The objection to the seizure of the Malacca is that for Great Britain to acquiesce in it would be for her to acquiesce in the tearing up of the Treaty of London of 1871, and that at a time when her clear duty as a neutral is to maintain that treaty intact.

"The Telegraph":—If this country were capable under any circumstances of tamely enduring so grave an injury to the most vital of its interests and so gross an insult to its honour, which should have forfeited our claim to be regarded as a great nation. In face of the inflamed state of opinion in St. Petersburg it would be unwise to blind ourselves to the existence of possibilities that would be otherwise unthinkable. This country has adopted with decision and composure an attitude from which there can be no retreat or flinching.

The "Standard":—We have no desire to aggravate the situation by provocative or menacing language. But the plain truth of the matter is that the Malacca ought not to be allowed to leave Port Said under the Russian flag. We do not keep a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean in order that the Inland Sea shall be the scene of such an outrage upon international justice. Should Sir C. Hardinge's representations unhappily be ignored by the Russian Government, the proper instructions must be sent to our Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station. It would be a deplorable necessity, but one for which we cannot blame ourselves.

The "Daily Graphic":—We cannot, under any circumstances, tolerate on the high seas the existence of quick-change vessels, which are one day merchantmen or hospital ships, and the next if it suit them vessels of war. The legality of seizures or searches effected by such vessels cannot be recognised by us, even as a subject for discussion.

The "Daily Mail":—We cannot recognise her seizure as legal. But even when she has been disposed of, the case of the Allanton and the position of the Russian armed ships in the Red Sea remain to be discussed and a claim for compensation will have to be preferred.

The "Daily News":—There will be no attempt in any quarter to aggravate the situation. But, on other hand, the proceedings of the Smolensk and the Petersburg are of a character that calls for prompt and firm action. We shall for the present entertain the suggestion that these proceedings are the result of a considered antagonism on the part of Russia towards this country. To do so would be to charge her with the intention to set Europe in a blaze. Moreover, the circumstances that Germany is involved would seem to finally dispose of that idea, even if it were entertained. But on the general question of these exploits, Russia is on the horns of a dilemma. Either the Volunteer fleet is mercantile and with without belligerent rights, or its passage through the Dardanelles was an infringement of the Treaty of Paris of 1853.

The "Chronicle":—It is serious that the captain of the Petersburg has committed a grave error of judgment; his Government can hardly refuse to make prompt and appropriate redress, unless it is deliberately desired to complicate situation. . . Meanwhile, the situation illustrates the risks of acquiescence. Principiis obsta is a sound rule, where dangerous issues are involved. The fact is, of course, that Great Britain on general grounds had only a modified interest in the maintenance of the old rule closing the Straits to men-of-war. This was shown by Lord Salisbury's declaration at the Berlin Congress. The issue is now complicated by the war in the Far East, in which our ally is involved, and by the possibility of the Black Sea Fleet desiring to emerge.

"Liverpool Courier";—The seizures are the merest act of piracy and the Russians will be expected not only to make the amende but to compensate those upon whom their make believe cruisers have been preying.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—The most wholesome precaution against the danger that has so suddenly arisen is to disconnect entirely our own dispute with Russia and Japan's quarrel with Russia. They have no valid cause, and any attempt to establish one cannot be too vigorously resisted. Our dispute with Russia must be considered entirely on its own merits; and what we think about the merits of Japan's quarrel is irrelevant to the question at issue. Besides the hard fact remains that a war with Russia would do us infinitely more harm than it could possibly do Japan good. The Russian Government is engaged in an unpopular war, which the intervention of England would make genuinely popular.

# ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 22ND JULY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, Captain R. L. Haddock, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 22nd July. She brought the following passengers:—

### FROM LONDON.

Phillips, Mr
Walters, Mr D S
Hawke, Mr R H
Linford, Mr J W
Mullaby Mr and Mrs
Lloyd, Mr H
Roberts, Mr E
Perfumi, Rev L C
Williams, Mr J
Spence, Mr D
Tarr, Mr and Mrs W
Hill, Mr & Mrs J 2 children and 1 infant
Rintoul, Rev C
Phipps, Mr and Mrs W and infant
Harrison Mr C
La Casts, Lt C
Lockwood, Mr H
Harrison, Mr H
Morgan, Mrs J
Hancock, Mr W
Lucas, Mr C
Reiffenstein, Mrs
Hulley, Mr and Mrs
Normansell, Mr L
Meredith, Mr E
Phillips, Mr and Mrs W and child
Mansu Kahni, Mr G
Coldercourt, Mr G

### FROM MARSEILLES.

Morgan, Mr R L
Skyrianos, Mr
Drimmte, Mr T
Berkeley, Mr & Mrs S
Pratt, Mr A
Boddam, Hon Mr Justice
Coutsy, Mr
Campbell, Mr
Johnston, Lt W E
Melville Major E
Penns, Col F
Radcliffe, Major
Mawson, Mr
Burton, Lt H
Wheatley, Col H
Burton, Col C W
Watson, Mrs M A
Rothfeld, Mr and Mrs O
Ellwood, Capt B
Black, Mr H
Ridpath, Lt R T
Bickford, Capt & Mrs H
Meyer, Mr L
Tata Mr and Mrs D J
Dott, Mr A S
Gibson, Capt W
Davie, Mr J
Gregory, Mr J
Brown, Mr J A
Connell, Mr C
Annesley, Lt the Hon
Justice, Mr A
Kenrick, Capt
Pestonji, Mr S
Row, Dr R
Pennell, Capt

### FROM PORT SAID.

Richardson, Lt.-Col
Leigh, Major R
Carew, Capt
Main, Mr G
Ashby, Mr G
Liberios, Mr
Lazarus, Mr
Wilson, Lt J H

### FROM GIBRALTAR.

Cunha, Lt and Mrs V da
Noronha, Mr

### FROM ADEN.

LaTouche, Lt C H
Butler, Sergt
Johnston, Sergt

THE Commonwealth Cabinet has decided that, on the expiration of Sir E. T. Hutton's term of office as Commandant of the Commonwealth troops, the post shall be abolished, its duties being performed by an Advisory Board with an Inspector-General.

JOHANN KUBA, till lately magistrate at Mahacs, in Hungary, has been condemned to three years' imprisonment for having committed seventeen forgeries of official and fifty of private documents. He made use of his official position, says a "St. James's Gazette" correspondent, to suppress warrants issued against him, and finally, when he could hold out no longer, escaped justice by becoming a monk, also on the strength of forged documents. Afterwards he left this refuge, and was on the point of obtaining a Civil Service post in Bosnia under a false name when he was arrested.

# RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, JULY 22.

## MANCHURIA.

Saturday, July 16.—There is the usual voluminous despatch to-day, from Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff. He states:—

On July 13 our Cossacks noticed in the direction of Haicheng and Dalin, two Japanese companies moving forward from Liao-ku-shan towards Monkwu along the road and the mountain slopes. The Japanese prepared an ambush for our riflemen, but this was discovered.

In the direction of Saimatse and Liau-yang, 12 kilometres south of the village of Mitzia, the screen of the Japanese advance guard, supported by Chunchuses, was repulsed by part of our advance guards. The pass leading to the village of Fantsiaputse was found unoccupied, and the village itself was occupied by our troops.

When our main force had gained the pass, the Japanese made a vigorous attack against our right flank. Our mounted sappers and riflemen were thereupon thrown against the enemy's left flank and rear, and forced the Japanese to retreat precipitately. This affair began at 45 minutes past one in the afternoon and finished at half-past two.

At the beginning of the fight General Rennenkampf sustained a bullet wound in the leg, but remained with his men. Capt. Zederberg, of the Tver Dragoons was killed. The wounded included Cossack Lieut. Popovitsky, wounded in the head; Cossack Lieut. Alissoff severely wounded in the liver; and 13 Cossacks and riflemen, five of them severely. Eight horses were killed and 11 wounded.

## ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER STOPPED.

Perim, July 15 (Reuter).—The British steamer Dragoman, from Batoum to China, at four o'clock this afternoon signalled:—"Reports to owner that we have been delayed by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea."

A meeting of the north of England steamship owners was held yesterday at Newcastle-on-Tyne to consider the question of the seizure by Russia of the British steamship Allanton. Mr. Daniel Stephens presided and said that the seizure was certainly unlawful, and it was their duty to do all they could to help British shipping. Mr. James Knott, manager of the Prince line of steamships, said that the Allanton was engaged at the time of the seizure in a perfectly peaceful and legal mission carrying coal from Japan to an English port, Singapore. Her seizure was illegal. The excuse was that she was passing through the sea of Japan but that was a course which saved 200 miles, and any shipmaster would have taken it. He complained also of the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in overhauling and detaining British vessels in Eastern waters, and urged that a warship should be sent to end such improper conduct. He moved:—"That the British Government be asked to demand the release of the steamer "Allanton" which is detained at Vladivostock by the Russians forthwith." Alderman John Dant seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Alderman Thomas Bell moved:—"That this meeting protests against the action of Russian volunteer fleet steamers in overhauling and detaining British ships in Eastern waters." Mr. J. B. Alam seconded the resolution, which was carried.

## THE RECALLED SWISS ATTACHES.

Zurich, July 15th.—The "Nouvelle Gazette" states that Col. Audeoud, chief of the Swiss military attaches to the Russian Army in Manchuria, who has been recalled, arrived at Berne to-day. He states that he never made any offensive remarks concerning the Russian Army, but that on the contrary he has observed a most discreet attitude. He absolutely does not know the motives which led General Kuropatkin to have him recalled. He has been furnished with no explanation and has left a written protest in St. Petersburg jointly addressed to the Minister of War and the Czar.

## MANCHURIA.

Monday, July 18.—The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—

Tokio, July 17.—Some accounts now indicate a general Russian withdrawal from Liau-yang; others suggest a concentration at a point between Kaiping and Ta-shih-chiao. Meanwhile the Headquarters Staff in Tokio maintains absolute silence.

The rumour that the Japanese have occupied Yingkau is premature.

Russian advices from Tashi-chao of July 15 stated that, according to Chinese reports, several transports, escorted by torpedo-boats, were seen steaming slowly in the direction of Yin-kow. The correspondent of the "Russkoe Slovo" telegraphs that 10,000 Japanese were at Hankow on July 13, while the neighbouring villages were swarming with Japanese. A number of mule batteries had also arrived, while hundreds of carts had been secured for the advance.

Tien-tsin, July 17.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu stating that the Japanese have presented a scheme for the administration of Manchuria. The principal clause states that the Japanese will govern the country with the assistance of a number of Chinese troops.

## PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, July 17 ("Times").—It is totally denied by the military authorities at Tokio that any engagement whatever, even an affair of outposts, occurred at Port Arthur on the 10th or 11th inst.

Baron Binder von Kriegistein, the Lokalanzeiger's special correspondent, in a telegram dated from "At sea off Port Arthur," states that he was detained as a prisoner at Mukden for 10 days, on suspicion of being a Japanese spy, and was then ordered to return to Europe via Siberia. He protested against the order, and was thereupon set at liberty, after his baggage and papers had been carefully examined.

## GERMAN MAIL STEAMER STOPPED.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—

Berlin, July 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this country by the news that the Russian Volunteer Fleet cruiser Smolensk seized and confiscated a number of mail bags on board the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich, of the North-German Lloyd Company, in the Red Sea last Friday afternoon. The balance of opinion condemns the action of the Russians as a direct breach of an express provision of International law by which the regular mails are declared to be immune from confiscation. The so-called "analogous" cases which occurred during the Boer war, when German East African liners were suspected of carrying contraband and were accordingly stopped and searched by British warships, are cited in support of this contention, as well as in evidence of the efficacy of representations. The Government is urged to lodge without delay a protest in St. Petersburg against the action of the Smolensk.

Aden, July 16.—It is reported that the British mail steamer Malacca has been seized by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Petersburg in the Red Sea, and is being conveyed back to Suez.

Lloyd's agent at Perim telegraphs under date July 16, as follows:—

United States steamboat Morning Star arrived to-day, all well, reports having passed yesterday afternoon, a Russian steamer of the Volunteer Fleet with two funnels and three masts, flying naval flag, between Jebel Tier and Jebel, Zugur, bound north, sighted dusk at Jebel Zugur another cruiser, three funnels and two masts, and midnight a torpedo-boat, both supposed cruising.

## THE RUSSIANS AT MOTIEN-LING.

Tuesday, July 19.—The "Times" war correspondent at the front telegraphs:—

General Kuroki's Headquarters, July 17.—Twenty thousand Russians made a demonstration early this morning against the Japanese positions at the Motien-ling. Brisk fighting in the neighbourhood of the pass resulted in the retirement of the

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 22

FAMILIAR SCENES.

The dock whose works the King and Queen inaugurated at Swansea will be the fourth which the Glamorganshire port possesses. Of the other three the newest is that which the King himself opened nearly a quarter of a century ago. He was therefore on familiar ground, though seeing that the town has increased in population by nearly 20,000, His Majesty would find a much more important place than that which last he visited. Swansea has received its fair share of attention of late years from public bodies and individual notabilities. The British Medical Association and that corporation of all the intellects the British Association itself have made it their meeting place. It is interesting to remember, in view of the honour which Lord Curzon has received at the hands of the City of London, that Lord Rosebery is the only living statesman whom Swansea has made one of its freemen.

THEN AND NOW.

The sympathetic response to appeals for the fund organised in London on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Japanese engaged in the war has not exhausted the purses of the philanthropic, and it seems that the Russian Embassy in London gratefully receives and forwards to the Red Cross Society in St. Petersburg any contributions received for the purpose here. This is a fund in whose proper administration one may have faith. Not the same can be said of all the schemes promoted to benefit the poor of the Muscovite dominions. A dozen years ago yeas a most heartless fraud was discoverd in Russia. A huge quantity of flour intended for the starving was found to be grossly adulterated with filthy dust absolutely injurious to health. It was no accident, but the deliberate fraud of the merchants from whom the flour had been ordered. The circumstances, coupled with the severe snub administered to a body of men among whom were the most distinguished citizens in this country, who besought fairplay for the persecuted Jews in Russia, made the case of Russia not wholly favourable with Englishmen.

CALAMITY'S CYCLE.

The severe outbreak of cholera at Teheran marks the anniversary of that terrible scourge which decimated the French and English in the Crimea. It is fifty years since the epidemic discovered itself. Twenty-five French soldiers were first attacked, and of these sixteen died. With frightful rapidity the disease spread, and fatigue parties were working day and night burying the dead. Regiments were reduced to three and four hundred ghastly remnants of men. Our own Guards suffered so severely that six hundred were down with the complaint, and those that were left were in such a terrible plight that to cover a distance of ten miles of ordinary country unopposed by the enemy, they had to make two day's marches of it. From all quarters the cry went up to be led against the enemy, so that, if die they must at least it should be while fighting, and General d'Espinasse, during an expedition through a cholera infected district of Kustendji lost no lower than three thousand men slain by the epidemic.

RISKY EXPERIMENT.

The promise of the Admiralty to discontinue firing practice by warships off Bournemouth if carried into effect will deprive the bay of one of its most picturesque features. At the same time it will make the whole of the bay safe for boating, which has not been the case. Firing practice near the coast must always present difficulties, but we are not so willing to run risks nowadays as once we were. Middleaged men remember the Lancaster gun trials, conducted with such startling results off Portsmouth. The Needles were the target, and quite big enough to hit, one would think. But they were not. The first and second shots failed; the third, fourth, and fifth ballooned, and took effect in a hill high above the rocks at which they had been aimed. Unfortunately there happens to be a lighthouse living there, and this was in the line of fire when the runaway shells exploded. The highly-explosive character of the shells was fully demonstrated; only a lighthouse some hundreds of feet or yards out of the calculated line of fire is not the proper witness in such a case. The inhabitants of the district took up their beds and ran, and there were no more trials there with that gun.

LOST IDENTITY.

The body of a man found drowned in the West India Docks lies awaiting identification. Two young fellows have claimed the body as that of their father. Their mother says they are wrong. This is no worse than happened recently at Manchester. But there is a story told of a much more remarkable case than either of these. Two women lay ill with fever in a hospital. As the heads of their beds were the numbers respectively "11" and "12." By some means the numbers were changed. The original No 22 died and the friends of No 11 coming to see the body and noticing the number over the bed thought that it was the original No 11 who was dead. The real owner of the figure, hearing the remarks as she lay barely conscious, really fancied that she was dead and that the condition free from pain, in which she found herself was a new existence No 22 was buried as No 11 and it was not without great difficulty afterwards that the tangle was unravelled and identity properly established.

POOR MAN'S LIQUOR.

The men who suffer most during the present excessive heat are the drivers and stokers of our railway engines. It's almost more than a man can stand now, sir, said a driver the other day. You an get a little air in the cab of the engine when you're running but when you're shunted into a siding or wait with signals against you the heat from the boilers is enough to kill you. And everything about the engine's hot you can't place your hand on a single cool thing. I asked him what he took while on duty to assuage his thirst. There's only one thing possible this weather, he replied. Except at meals I don't like tea. I think it shake up your nerves a bit too much. Beer wouldnt do at any price even if didn't make you boil as it does. The only thing is oatmeal and water. We two use half a pound a day between us, and that makes two good quarts of drink. It stops your thirst more than anything else, and it 'stays' you more too. Some of our fellows try water, but on the engines it's always warm, a grand aquarium for microbes, and those who try it generally have to knock off with dysentery."

FATHER RHINE.

The alarming story that the Rhine is becoming unnavigable owing to the absence of rain is enough to set France and Germany at the throat of the clerk of the weather. Many are the wars which have been fought for possession of the water way and the banks between which it runs. They shall not have it, the free German Rhine, Becker's song was in every German mouth; and Frenchmen as lustily chorussed, We have had it, your German Rhine. France had had it; and had crossed it twenty times within a single century. But old Father Rhine has not yet run dry say the alarmists what they may. He draws his supply from Swiss glaciers not easily exhausted and before the Rhine itself ceases to provide a fairway the Moselle, the Main, the Meuse the Necker, and many another river which it receives must have given up business. The river drains 76,000 square miles of territory and is good for between two and three million tons of shipping every year.

PEACE IN WAR.

Recent messages from Tokio tell us that there is a good deal of indignation in Japen over the German Emperor's message to the Russian regiment of which he is an honorary officer. Possibly Japan should she capture Port Aurther very brilliantly may look for compensatory felicitations from Kaiser William. War and peace do seem to run hand in hand at times. Who does not remember that ironical situation—merely typical of many—in which France and Germany then engaged in deathgrips about their own borders, over the Franco-Prussian War, calmly sat down with England and entered upon a treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium? They could be calm enough to discuss a relatively unimportant matter: the question which was to involve thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of pounds, could not be sensibly discussed. They made war and guarded against it at one and the same time.

MENTAL DARKNESS.

A recent inquest has shown us again how great is the difficulty which doctors appear to find in definitely certifying that a person is mad. A friend of the writer met at a lunatic asylum a man whom he took to be one of the medical staff. He seemed as sane as the visitor. Suddenly someone let slip a mention of hunting. The apparently rational being was converted instantly into a maniac leapt upon the shoulders of the visitors, crying view holloas, and spurring furiously with his heels at the ribs of his imaginary steed. There was a man of whom Mr. Frith tells in his autobigraphy, whom he used to meet at art galleries about the country, a colonel, who knew quite a lot about art. The colonel lived at an asylum as a harmless lunatic, used to go off to any new exhibition that was opened, and returned afterwards, unaccompanied, to his lunatic cell.

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THE Station Master at Faridkot lost his life under peculiar circumstances. He was a fervent arja and preached his religion with so much enthusiasm that he made several converts. Being a man of good physique none cared to molest him openly, and it is stated that a plot was laid against him. One evening an opponent threw chillie powder into his eyes and then stabbed him. He was brought to the civil hospital at Ferozepore, where he lingered on for a few days and died. In his dying declaration he gave the names of several people whom he suspected.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, JULY 19.

1st Life Guards—Capt E W Clowes D S O resigns his commission.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C H Farbrother, from Cavalry Depot, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Lieut R F W. Ashworth, employed as assistant superintendent of clothing, Indian Army.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Lieut J K McK Hutchison resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal horse and royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—E P Smith, vice J H Jellett, promoted; W A Nicholson, vice Brevet Lieut Col A S Weiderburn, retired. Capt H H Bond is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The undermentioned supernumerary captains: to be Capsain:—E B Macnaghten, vice C H Wood, resigned; H B W Smith-Rewse, vice E F Talbot-Ponsonby, appointed adjutant; Brevet Major; A M N Mackenzie, vice W A Nicholson.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major F C Fowler retires on retired pay Capt H de L Walters to be Instructor in gunnery on augmentation.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut R G Stracey to be adjutant vice T H R Bulkeley whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col H H Mathias, C B aid-de-camp to the King on completion of his period of service in command of the 75th Regimental District (the Gordon Highlanders) is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt A C L H Jones to be adjutant vice E M Moulton-Barrett, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt W D Sandeson is seconded for service as adjutant of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf).—Capt A B Whatman D S O is seconded for service on the Staff the promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut J S N Harrison is antedated to April 1, 1904 vice A B Whatman D S O the restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt A O C Cust is vise L B Jones-Mortimer, seconded, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of May 20, 1904; the promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. A. T. A. Walsh is antedated to April 1, 1904, vice J S N Harrison.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.) Capt G B Drew is seconded for service on the Staff; supernumerary Capt R G Cooper-King to be captain vice G B Drew.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—The promotion to the rank of lieutenants of Second Lieut H C Boys is antedated to April 9, 1904 vice H F W Paterson transferred to the Indian Army.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut A F Tynte, from the Wicklow Royal Garrison Art (Militia,) to be second lieutenant, vice O'N Sea-grave, seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut C L Brierley is seconded for service under Colonel Office; Lieut J A Davenport to be adjutant, vice Capt F C Tanner, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Cheshire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut W S Rich to be lieutenant, vice J E Carey, transferred to the Indian Army.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut T P Melvill is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Second Lieut W E Morier resigns his commission.

The Worcestersnire Regt—Lieut N C Duncan is seconded for service under the Colonel Office; Second Lieut J W A Unicrnill, from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt,) to be second lieutenant, in succession of Lieut E J L Evans, seconded.

The East Surrey Regt—Capt K M P Grant is placed on temporary half-pay on account of illhealth.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Capt H D Goldsmith is seconded for service with the Egyptian army.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Second Lieut J A Pollock to be lieutenant, vice A H Harden, seconded; Second Lieut G Farmer is seconded for service in the Colonial Office.

The Manchester Regt—Second Lieut T J Ainsworth to be lieutenant, vice T S Wickham, D S O, seconded.

The Connaught Ranger—The undermentioned officers resign their commissions: Lieut A E L Owen, Second Lieut W O Thompson.

The West India Regt.—Lieut. A E FitzGerald is seconded for service with the Egyptian army; Lieut. A Blyth from 3rd batt. the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.) to be second lieutenant, vice J A C Kroyer seconded.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. G F Ellison C B from half-pay to be an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters Capt. and Brevet Major W F Bonham D S O the Essex Regt from a Staff captain to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters. The appointment of Brevet Major temporary Lieut.-Col.) W F Benham D S O the Essex Regt as a military attache is from that of deputy-assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 12 1904.

INDIAN ARMY.

Col. C A Mercer is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

QUEEN ALEXANDER'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse:—Miss L F A Waller (provisionally).

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—G R Townshend Royal Garrison Art T V W Phillips chief inspector of range-finders; O Rowe Royal Garrison Art E K G Aylmer C B 19th (Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars.

MEMORANDA.

Col. P H Hammond, on vacating the appointment of colonel on the Staff for Royal Art. Aldershot, is placed on half-pay; Col R H O G Haly, C B D S O is granted the honorary rank of major-general on reverting to the Retired List, under the provisions of Article 54, Royal Warrant of Dec 23, 1900; Second Lieut G Farmer, the Oxfordshire Light Inf is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. G Michie, Royal Eng, is granted the honorary rank of major.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Honorary Capt L E L Triscott, late captain 3rd batt. the Buffs (East Kent Regt) to be captain.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt H E Dalby, Royal Army Medical Corps Militia, to be surgeon-captain; Surg-Lieut C R Gayer Surrey Imperial Yeomanry, to be surgeon lieutenant.

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Admiralty, 15th July,

Chaplain the Reverend Herbert William Workman, B A, has been appointed a Naval instructor in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 19th July,

Engineer Commander Walter Coleman has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captain in His Majesty's Fleet.

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WAR OFFICE, "Pall Mall", 22nd July.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant Gerald Roberts from 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable R F Molyneux, promoted.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Edward H W Lascelles, Adjutant to be Captain to complete establishment.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant W Neilson to be Lieutenant, vice E O B B Back-Hawkins promoted.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned Lieutenant to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 30 of the Royal Warrant of 20th October, 1900.—Edmund T Rich, Philip E Hodgson, William E Longfield, Macdougall R Kennedy, D S O, Robert L McClintock, D S O Evan M Jack, John E E Craster, Arthur J Savage William Bovet Irak A K White, Basil Borradaile, Alfred A McHarg, Cuthbert G Fuller, Edgar N Manley, William H Chaldecott Maurice O'C Tandy. Ralph K Bagnall Wild, Frederic A Iles, William C Macfie, John B Corry, D S O, Bertie W Mainprise, Guy B Keusington, Charles J Clarke, Gerald J W Smyth, Harold L Meyrick, Edward W S Mabon, Reginald J Done, Desmond M F Hoysted Charles H Foulkes, Henry L G Bell, Robert E D Goldingham Edward G Meyricke, Christopher B Thomson, Roland M Macrory, George F F Osborne, Arthur H Garrett, John D Monro, Malcolm R Elles, James R E Charles, D S O, Frank G Turner, Maurice E Sowerby Bertram W Y Danford, Alfred S Holme, Conrad, C H Hogg, Herbert T G Moore, Edward N Mozley, William A de C King, Isaac J Connor, Charles B O Symons Robert G Earle, Everard H. Rooke, Richard L. Waller, Charles L Magniac, Charles J Heath, Alan D Carden, Arthur C J Stevens, Harry O Mance, D S O, Francis D Irvine, Alan Brough, Launcelot St. V Rose James R White, Henry O'H Moore, Allck O Robinson, Lyster F Blandy, Bernard J Haslam, Brian S Phillpotts George E Painter John J H Nation, Henry W Buckle and Gilbert R Frith.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant T C Keefer which was notified in the "London Gazette" of the 24th June, 1904, is antedated to 1st April, 1904.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—J A B P Dowen, W Garforth, G F Well' V E Purcell, L C Maurice, W H Roberts, A St J Yates, B H Fox, S W S Hamilton, H W Herring W. N. Borton, C. H. Palmer, J. B. Heron, E. D. Carden, E. P. Le Breton, A. J. Swinton, A. J. Garlington R. H. Scovell, A. S. Redman, H. C. Agnew, C. W. Bushell A. F. Macaulay G E. Sopwith, J. D. Campbell, C. H. R. Chesney, E. A. H. James, C. O'R. Edwards, K. W. Pye, A.L. Owen, H. W. Tomlinson. E Rogers G L Hall, A G. Rainsford-Hannay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Major Hugh Elliot retires on retired pay.

Captain Charles S Edridge to be Major vice H Elliot.

The Devonshire Regiment Second Lieutenant R. C. Wrey to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

The Worcester Regiment, Captain Douglas E. Cayley to be Major vice C H D Cass, D S O, retired.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Lieutenant James R. Brunker to be Captain vice L R, Acworth seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regiment Lieutenant Joseph L. Curtis is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—G. G. D'A. Macpherson vice G B. Hobart, seconded.

C. S. Sharpe, vice T. A. N. Bolton, resigned.

J. V. M. Biscoe, vice C. S. Sharpe, seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

CAVALRY SCHOOL.

Riding-Master and Honorary Major H. Dibble, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be an Instructor.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Ordnance Machinery Second Class and Honorary Captain D. Paul is seconded for service on the Staff.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—George H. Robinson, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Alfred H. B. Clough, C.B., M.V.O., The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Captain R. L. McClintock, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, to be Major, in accordance with the announcement made in the "London Gazette" of 9th January, 1900 (page 145.) Captain C. B. Thomson, Royal Engineers, to the Major, in accordance with the announcement made in the "London Gazette" of 27th September, 1901 (page 6310).

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Second Class District Commanders Indian Army, are granted the rank of Major-General in the Army:—Colonel (temporary) Brigadier-General) John Eccles Nixton, C.B. Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Alfred Robert Martin, C.B. Second Lieutenant Cyril C. Wigram. The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), is granted the local rank of Lieutenant whilst employed with the West African Frontier Force.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. T. K. Thomson to be Surgeon-Captain.

---

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

169-04—J P Dastur—Burjorji Cowasjee Postwalla vs Laxmidas Mathuramdas Dharsey and another—Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167-03—Captain and V—Zookokhabai widow and another vs Syed Zymul Abidin &c—Chitnis M and M Part heard

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugvandas Roopram and another vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others J P Dastur and Edgelow—G and W Sorabji and J

62,2558-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanund and another vs Gangajal Ookudas—Captain and B—(for postponment)

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M

76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Yamand

652-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullian vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co

751-03—Nadiesha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Sakioth vs Mavel Francis and others

123-03—K B Mehta Gungabai widow and another vs Dhanji—D D and Romer

512-33—H P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta

740-03—Uawalla and P—Damoder Dadoba Mantri vs Goswami Jocuinatiji Jeevanlalji Maharaj Daphtary and F

690-03—Wadia G and Co—Pandurang Sadkaji Bole vs Balaram Sudkaji Bob and others—Payne and Co and Jamsetji and R

728-02—Jamcetji and R—Abdool Hossein Nejuruddin Chinvalla vs Saktiabo widow and others—Payne and Co—B K and G and D—D Romer

748-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangir Curseji vs Cowasji Curseji—Bicknel M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For Consent Decree.

42-03—N M Cama—Kapurchand Kering and others vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Hossein Mujawar and another—Mutia and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

454-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Lookmonji Mahomedally Grongrivalla—B M and M B Chothia—Part heard

129—Bhaisaunker K and G—Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bailsett—Payne and Co—Part heard.

757-02—Tookurdas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Sahab David Solomon and others—Maganlal J and G—Payne and Co—(For further directions and costs on Receiver's report)

Testamentary Suits.

9-04—K B Mehta—Bomonji Rustomji Mullazerose vs Boochitai Jehangir Sukhai and others Nanu and H and Kanuga and P—(Not to be called on)

490-01—Pesonji K and K—Sir Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir Knight vs The Hope Mills and others—Malvi and H and Daphtary and F (For a decree absolute.

358-01—Mirza and M—Hucumchand Bhootaji and others vs Kanaji Vithaji and others—Payne and Co.

628-02—Tyabji D and Co—Fatmabai widow and others vs Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamed—Ardeser H D and Co.

707-03—In person—Shivji Ladha vs Hirbai widow—Madhowji V.

681-03—In person—Lakhmisunker Dewshunker vs Lalbhai Fakirbhai and another—D D Romer.

214-03—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai vs Rahimanbhoy Assur and others—Motilal and Co Tyabji D and Co.

551-03—Unvalla and G—Mathuradas Canji vs Meghjee Lakhmidas and another.

728-03—Kanga and P—Mahomed Abdula bin Mahomed Coachman and another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—Pestonjee K and K.

556-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Peaker vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Coor and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B Raghavaya.

257-01—Matubhoy J and M—Ladha Dassa and another Damji Gordhundas—Payne and Co.

552-33—Captain and V—Bhanji Cursondas vs Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co.

625-33—Hiralal D Luximbai widow vs Gullianji Sunghjibhai and others—Bhaisunker K and G—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,

Long Causes.

8-04—Little and Co—Dorabji Dinshaw Adenvalla vs Cowasjee Jehangir Kanga and P

473-03—Payne and Co—Chandbai widow and others vs Sooleman Allibhoy—Thakurdas and Co

235-30—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G F Bendits and Co—Crawford B and Co

154-03—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Adam Sidick vs Maneckji Edulji Contractor and others—K D and Shroff

109-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjivan Motichand—Payne and Co

112-04—M and B Chothia Framroze—Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co For Postponement.

116-04—Payne and Co—Khemraj Shrikisson vs Vanmabdas Jivandas—Matubhoy J and M

557-02—Pestonjee R and K—Baba Meya Samsudin vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Rehman—T D and Co—M B Chothia

613-03—Matubhai J and M—Doolabjee Sunderjee vs Dayaram Harjewan others—Bhaishunker K and G For Postponement.

743-02—Matubhai J and M—Damodardas Rangildas and others vs Shivajee Saibu—F P Pavri

881-01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Tamulchand and others vs Raghunath Mahund and others Kanga and P—K D Shroff

314-03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomji Divecha and anothe rvs Jeejeebhoy Ardeslr Divecha and another Sorabji and J

---

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 8,

1 There will be Drill for Recruits at the Cathedral High School this Monday evening the 8th and to-morrow Tuesday the 9th instant at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m.

2 Trained members are reminded that there will be Semophare Signalling at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 9th instant from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 8,

1 There will be a meeting at the B V A Club to-day at 6-30 p.m. of all members of the Corps interested in Carbine shooting, with a view to discussing a Scheme for the forthcoming season.

2 Major Carte Commanding R G A Colaba, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture in the B V A Club on Friday next the 12th instant on the subject of "Torpedo Boat Attack." The O C hopes that members both gunners and sappers will make a point of attending.

3 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Thursday next the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. GUIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.


CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

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And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scald and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

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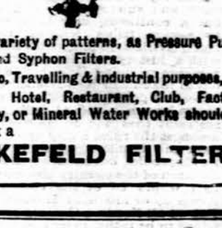


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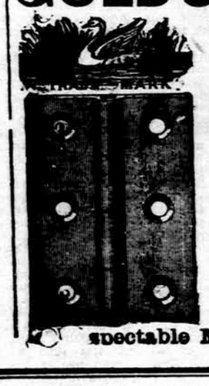


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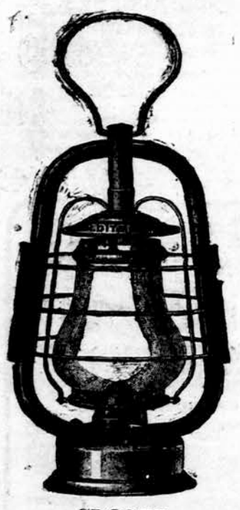

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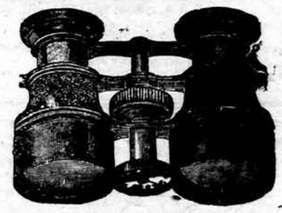

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and, drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

### THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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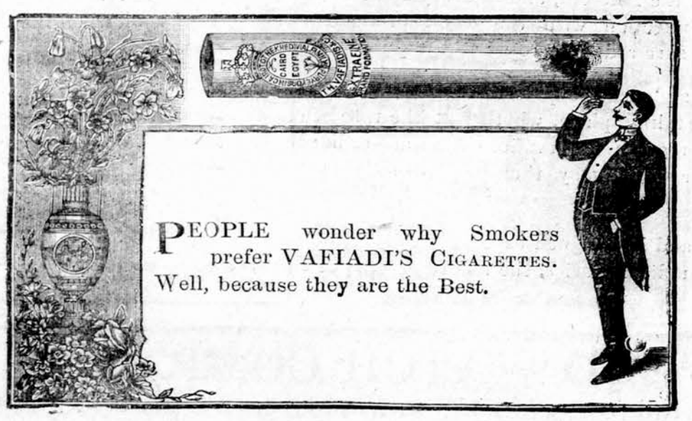


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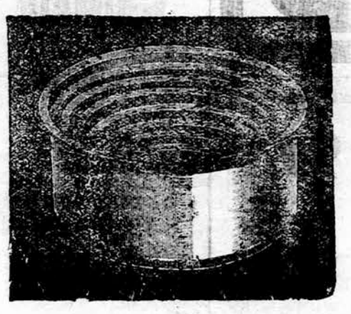

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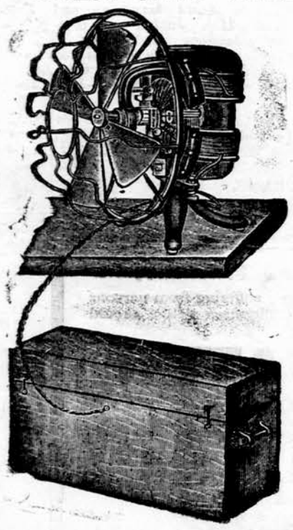

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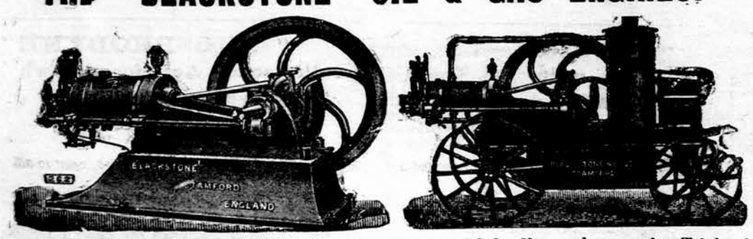

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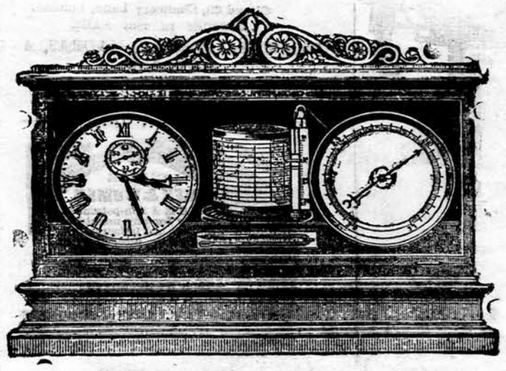

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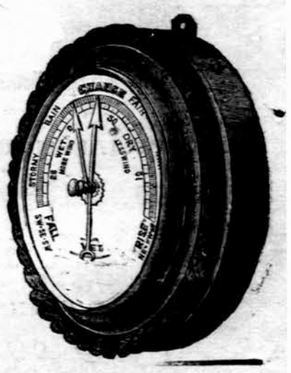

The most sensitive Instrument on the market for the accurate registration of the slightest passing change.

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